

The Lerner Company warehouse will not move its stock of Confederate caps to the chain's stores, and buyers have been instructed to buy no new goods or gadgets with the Ku Kluxers' emblem, workers for the company reported yesterday. The workers, members of District 65, DPOW, won the pledge from company executives after they had refused to handle the caps

Lerner Workers Force Ban on Confederate Caps

with the Confederate flag embossed on the crown. A month earlier, the Lerner management had agreed to remove Confederate flags used as scarves and kerchiefs after a similar protest from the workers.

Yesterday, the workers learned that the warehouse also had

stocked polo shirts with the slavocrats' flag on them, and that these, too, will not be moved to the stores according to the employer.

A union committee of Manila Morris, Negro woman worker who played a leading role in the protest; Leo Antonello, steward

of the crew which refused to handle the Confederate goods, and Jack Gootseit, were called in by Lerner personnel manager, Mr. Bogey yesterday morning and informed that the warehouse and company main office will discontinue handling of such items, and that those on

hand will be removed. Bogey told the workers, it was reported, that he had not appreciated the depth of their feeling on the question until after he had requested Dora Shaw, District 65 organizer for Lerners, to ask the workers to move the Confederate caps to the stores. She replied, he said, that as a Negro woman, she could not urge workers to handle them.

'Worker' Fund Drive Nears 40% Mark

With the receipt yesterday of \$580.25, the Worker fund drive reached \$9,734.69, or almost 40 percent of the \$25,000 goal. One letter from Providence, R. I., accompanied by \$10, raises an interesting question.

"We have a well-chosen Board of Directors (meaning

Received Yesterday	\$ 580.25
Received to Date	\$9,734.69

the stockholders of the corporation publishing the Daily Worker) with wide contacts," it declares. "Among these contacts are many, many who feel strongly the need for a REAL labor press. There is a numerous and friendly band of people that fits into this effort. They are the subscribers and

people to whom subscribers pass on their paper, and who are impressed by the position it takes on all vital problems.

"These must be organized into a Workers Press Builders Auxiliary. Object—monthly contributions to the Press Fund from each according to his ability to pay.

"We should have a thousand charter members before the first of 1952. Let's go to it, and make our goal 5,000 'Aux's' by '53."

Well, what do you think of the idea? Let us know.

Another letter we liked was a brief note from a "couple of Allis-Chalmers workers," in West Allis, Wis., who sent along \$20.

"Sorry we've been so slow in responding to your appeal for funds," they said. "There'll be more on the way as soon as we can get the word around. The few bucks we give cannot begin to measure the value of the paper."

\$113 FROM NEWARK

Jerseyites again came through handsomely. From Newark came \$113, with the note the money was collected from Newark readers "who understand the need of

(Continued on Page 6)

UN Again Bars China Despite Soviet Appeal

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The United Nations General Assembly voted 87-11 today to reject, once again, the right of the 450,000,000 people of China to be represented in the UN by the government of their own choosing. The debate was featured by an arrogant, racist slur against the Chinese people by U. S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson. He reviled the government of China as being "so low that it would take considerable improvement to raise it to the general level of barbarism."

The Acheson who thus introduced the McCarthyite smear against a whole people—at an international diplomatic gathering, was the same Acheson who earlier had been forced to admit in a State Department White Paper that the Chinese people swept their present democratic government into power in revulsion against the corruption of the Chiang Kai-shek clique now being artificially maintained.

(Continued on Page 6)

Peron Tightens Hold on Congress

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 13.—Argentine dictator Juan D. Peron, who was "reelected" by a 2 to 1 majority, strengthened his already overwhelming hold on the Argentine Congress, returns from Sunday's national election showed today.

Still incomplete figures indicated that the radical opposition will have only about 14 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, or considerably less than half the number held before. The new Senate will be 100 percent Peronist, as was the previous one.

By Michael Singer

Straphangers will be robbed \$35 to \$65 each annually if the city's 15-cent fare increase goes through. The latest cost-of-living gouge, spearheaded by the private bus companies who yesterday officially demanded a 15-cent fare, is being rushed through the Board of Estimate, now that election promises can be discarded.

Mayor Impellitteri indicated that the private bus lines had official blessing for their fare boost demands when he refused to commit himself against the price rise. It is known that a nickel hike on subways and city-owned buses has been cooking for nearly a year.

The fare hike proponents have

been trying to saddle the Transport Workers Union with the blame for the increase. The TWU has justifiably demanded a 40-hour week on private bus lines without a wage cut.

Edmund C. Collins, vice-president of the Fifth Ave. Coach Co. and its affiliate, the New York City Omnibus Corp., and L. Howard

Lehman, trustee for the Third Ave. Transit System—two of the largest private bus lines—said, after they received the TWU 40-hour request, that they would immediately request the Board of Estimate to authorize a 15-cent fare "too meet the cost of the shorter week." Seven other private lines also

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Judge Orders Gus Hall to Trial Nov. 21

Gov't Agrees to Longer Delays for Gamblers Costello and Erickson

The "contempt" trial of Gus Hall, who was kidnapped from Mexico by the FBI, was postponed until Wednesday, Nov. 21, yesterday. Room 318 of the Foley Square Courthouse was crowded with liberty-loving Americans as the national secretary of the Communist Party, whose kidnapping aroused international protests, was brought into court.

Hall's appearance was scheduled for 10:30 a.m. He was not called until after 11 o'clock, however, for Federal Judge Conger was occupied with other important business.

In the half hour before Hall's son, the multimillionaire gamblers and corrupters of government, got a bigger break.

The cases of these underworld chieftains, who are charged with "contempt of court," were postponed until Dec. 10.

Hall's attorney, Harry Sacher,

pointedly referred to the long postponements given Costello and Erickson, when he asked for more time to prepare Hall's case for trial.

Sacher said he needed a mini-

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Guatemalans Protest

—See Page 2

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Rogge, Tito Agent, Is Star Stoolie Against DuBois in Peace Trial

By ABNER BERRY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—O. John Rogge, who for years posed as an advocate of peace, today became the government's star stoolie witness in the attempt to jail Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and four of his associates for their campaign against war and the

six whites.

The prosecution's case was revealed as predicated on the fact that a number of world peace conferences were held in Europe between 1949 and last February, when the five were indicted. The Government maintained that the defendants were active in most of these peace gatherings, that the Soviet Union "agreed" with them on "banning the atom bomb" and that all of them had circulated the Stockholm pledge branding as a war criminal whichever government first used the atom bomb.

In addition to Dr. DuBois, the defendants are Kyrie Elkin, Abbott Simon, Miss Sylvia Soloff and Mrs. Elizabeth Moos. The charge grew out of their founding the now defunct Peace Information Center, Inc., New York City, in April, 1950.

F. Kirk Maddrix, special assistant to the attorney general, called Rogge to the witness stand immediately after presenting the outline of the Government's case to the jury of eight Negroes and

six whites.

The prosecution's case was re-

vealed as predicated on the fact that a number of world peace conferences were held in Europe between 1949 and last February, when the five were indicted. The Government maintained that the defendants were active in most of these peace gatherings, that the Soviet Union "agreed" with them on "banning the atom bomb" and that all of them had circulated the Stockholm pledge branding as a war criminal whichever government first used the atom bomb.

Rogge, baggy eyed, his face creased with worry lines, told the court he had attended "every so-called peace meeting to which I have been invited" since 1948. Asked to describe the 1949 Paris Peace Congress, Rogge said that "France, Italy, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States had the largest delegations," and proceeded to name a list of U. S. citizens who attended.

On defense attorney Vito Marcantonio's objection, Judge Matthew F. McGuire had to admonish the witness that "these persons are not on trial here."

With Rogge on the stand, Maddrix sought to introduce as evidence some 20 copies of the magazine published by the World Committee of Peace Partisans, "In Defense of Peace," each of which

(Continued on Page 6)

Greek Parliament Seats 7 Jailed By Fascist Gov't

ATHENS, Nov. 13.—Seven members of the Union of the Democratic Left took their seats as parliamentary deputies here. They were brought here from the rightist Greek government's concentration camp on Agios Island, where they had been held with other anti-fascist political prisoners.

Elected in the Sept. 9 balloting, despite imprisonment, they were permitted to take their seats only after mass protest over the government's earlier intention to invalidate their elections. The supreme elections tribunal, which is due to rule Nov. 24, may still throw out the election on the grounds that the seven were jailed for "treason."

GUATEMALANS PROTEST KIDNAPING OF GUS HALL

A statement denouncing the seizure in Mexico of Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, has been received here from the political commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Guatemala. The statement says:

"The capture of Gus Hall in the city of Mexico by Mexican and North American police agents, using methods appropriate to fascist gendarmes, reveals the nature of the Mexican government over which Senor Miguel Aleman presides, although the Secretary of Interior denied that his police had participated in the affair. The capture of Gus Hall and his delivery to the North American FBI, which in essence is the gestapo of the United States, makes clear the lengths to which the government of Aleman has gone to serve the aggressive and fascist designs of Truman and to what point his regime serves the interests of Wall Street imperialism.

"The seizure of Gus Hall and his deportation to the United States is an assault on the right

of asylum and the democratic traditions of Mexico which made this right and the defense of this right basic parts of those liberties which Mexico in another era championed, particularly on the American continent.

"Whatever the political ideas of Gus Hall, if he sought asylum in Mexico he did so because he was persecuted for them in his own country and because he no doubt considered that the government of Mexico was a free and democratic government and that the Mexican government was sovereign.

"Aleman has stained the national dignity which has characterized the best governments of Mexico and the great people of Morelos, Juarez and Cardenas.

"The capture and deportation of Gus Hall is a matter of shame for the people of Mexico and the peoples of Latin America who have raised their indignant voices against this unspeakable act. The Communist Party of Guatemala joins its protest vigorously to the general chorus of indignation which is raised throughout the continent against the government of



GUS HALL

Aleman for its violation of asylum, the capture and delivery to the North American police of Gus Hall, great fighter for peace and the liberty of peoples, partisan of oppressed peoples like the people of Mexico, and the peoples of Latin America.

"For the Political Commission of the CP of Guatemala.

"JOSE MANUEL FORTUNY, General Secretary."

ILLINOIS COMMUNISTS RAISE \$6,500 FOR SMITH ACT FIGHT

The Communist Party of Illinois has raised \$6,500 of its \$10,000 pledged to the \$250,000 drive for victims of the Smith Act in the eastern half of the country. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn announced yesterday.

"When New York and Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana move with the speed and effectiveness of Illinois," Miss Flynn said, "we can be sure that we have taken a long step toward preserving the life of our party and the freedom of the American people.

"The Communists of Illinois are to be congratulated not only for their speed in raising 65 percent of their quota but for their political awareness that no fight can take precedence over the fight against the Smith Act. By working for its repeal, for the defense of its victims indicted for their stand for peace, we work not only against war and fascism but for the Bill of Rights. We should always remember that the Smith Act is the very heart of the drive towards war, an enabling act for the speed-up and high prices as well as for the highest profits in all history."

Miss Flynn, herself a defendant

under the thought-control Smith Act and a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, is chairman of the Self-Defense Committee of the Seventeen Victims of the Smith Act with offices at 799 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Contributions can be mailed to her or to Marion Bachrach treasurer of the committee.

Progressives in Phila. Aid in Election of Negro

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Progressive votes appear to have been decisive in electing Irvin Underhill, the only Negro the Republicans named among their 17 candidates for city council.

Instead of trailing behind the slate, as Negro candidates generally do here, due to cutting in both parties, Underhill finished second, by a 30-vote margin, among five Republican candidates for councilman-at-large. Pending an official recount, he is one of the only two councilmen-at-large the minority Republicans get here by law.

The Democratic landslide elected the only Negro councilman they slated, so that 17-member council will now have two Negroes, the "largest proportional representation," the Negro people have ever had here.

John Holton, the Progressive Party's Negro candidate for city council, who polled 9,649 votes, urged all voters to support all the few Negro candidates running in either major party.

This policy of voting for all Negro candidates was backed by the Progressive Party in its sample ballots, by the Daily Worker in a special election edition, and by the Communist Party.

230,000 Miners In Japan Strike

TOKIO, Nov. 13.—More than an estimated 230,000 Japanese coal miners began yesterday a seventy-two-hour strike for higher wages. Similar intermittent strikes have been hitting Japanese industry for eleven days.



MARIE REED HAUG

Progressive Party Candidate Gets 30% of Vote in Cleveland

By A. PAULL

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—It wasn't supposed to happen. Not according to all the political hacks, anyway.

The way they had it figured out, the Progressive Party was dead as a dodo; the progressive unions had been "knocked for a loop"; the Smith Act and McCarthyism would scare away the voters. All that remained was for the elections to place the tombstone over the school board candidacy of Marie Reed Haug and the Progressive Party!

But the dopesters reckoned without the mass sentiment for peace and a peoples' school program.

When the votes were counted 44,266 ballots were reported cast for the UE and Progressive leader. This represents nearly 30 percent of the total vote cast for school board. It is a huge percentage increase over the vote for the Progressive candidate in last year's legislative contest.

Marie Reed Haug did not get elected but Cleveland progressive consider her campaign and vote a victory because:

• Her campaign, more than any other single factor, created the necessary conditions for the election of Ralph W. Findley, president of the NAACP. Over the radio and TV, at public meetings and in campaign material, Mrs. Haug consistently urged representation of the Negro people in the School Board. This compelled practically all candidates to urge Findley's election.

• The issues on which she campaigned—peace, higher pay for teachers, an end to discrimination

in the schools, better school facilities—placed the main questions before hundreds of thousands of people, so much so that the winning candidates issued a post-election statement pledging themselves in effect to part of Mrs. Haug's platform: to work for higher salaries for teachers and "greater harmony between students of all races."

• The vote for Mrs. Haug was undoubtedly a clear-cut expression for peace. The local press saw to that when it attacked her position to ban the A-bomb instead of frightening children with A-bomb drills. Her campaign for an immediate cease-fire in Korea met with a warm response.

• The Progressive Party emerges from the campaign a better organized force with a wide influence and a demonstrated ability to wage a spirited and effective campaign. It is a force which must now be reckoned with by all other political forces in the city. The UE and the other progressive unions emerge from this campaign with heightened prestige and influence.

• The campaign and the vote decisively answered not only the two-party hacks who pictured themselves as gleeful pallbearers at a PP burial; but also those within labor ranks who held that this is not the time for independent po-

litical action.

Her political foes, however, suffered from no such underestimation. A "citizens' committee" of bankers waged a special campaign against her, she was made the target of attack by most other candidates and all local newspapers. Their battle-cry quite evidently was: "Whatever we do, we must defeat Marie Reed Haug!"

Particularly significant was the fact that Rattay and Santora, who had the support of the Democratic Party, the CIO and the AFL, both lost with votes essentially no more than that received by Mrs. Haug.

By JOSEPH CLARK
STALINGRAD, USSR

In the grim days of the battle of Stalingrad nine years ago Premier Stalin told the Soviet people that the time was not far distant when "there would be a holiday in our streets." Shortly after on Nov. 19, the Red Army launched the offensive which sealed the doom of the Hitlerites not only in Stalingrad but marked the turning point of the entire war.

Today you can see the holiday in the streets of Stalingrad. True, the people are hard at work rebuilding their beautiful city which has risen again majestically on the banks of the Volga. They are also working on two enormous projects—the Volga-Don canal which will be opened for navigation in the spring and the Stalingrad hydroelectric plant, the largest in the world.

At the same time there is a holiday in Stalingrad every day of the week. On just an ordinary weekday evening I visited the tractor plant's palace of culture and found a great variety of activities going on. Many hundreds of young people had come for an evening of ballroom dancing.

In the gymnasium a fast game of basketball was going on between two plant teams. Incidentally, the style of play is very similar to ours with much passing and a fast breakaway.

There was a brass band rehearsing in another room and a folk instrument band (balalaikas and ac-

cordians) across the hall. A chil-

dren's orchestra was going full blast elsewhere. An adult and a children's chorus were rehearsing and there were also men and women practicing solo singing.

HUNTING TROPHIES

No one was in the hunting and fishing room, but the trophies all about, including a big stuffed eagle testified to the activity of that circle. In the photography room participants were busy developing pictures.

Altogether there are 100 fulltime employees at this palace of culture with specialists assigned to help all the leisure-time circles. A printed schedule for the month showed that every night there were lectures, dramatic presentations, concerts or movies.

The very same evening similar activities were going on at the Red October Steel plant's House of Technique with more emphasis on scientific and technical circles. Stalingrad's two theatres started their season that evening and there were also activity groups and performances at the four colleges in the city. Movie houses were packed for the regular shows.

Walking along the banks of the Volga that evening with the strains of the dance music still audible it took an effort of imagination to recall that it was here the Soviet people declared: there is no land

on the other side of the Volga—the fascists shall not pass!

Mine, Mill Union Settles With Anaconda Copper for 20½¢

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 13 (FP).—Settlement with Anaconda Copper Mining Co. in Montana for a packing totaling 20½ cents an hour was announced here by John Clark president of the International Union of Mine Mill & Smelter Workers.

The agreement set the pattern for settlement at other Anaconda plants and with the American Brass Co. It called for across-the-board pay boosts of 8 cents an hour, additional average 7½ cents hourly increases through reclassification and 4½ cents an hour for a company-paid pension plan.

The Company also agreed to

set up an off-the-job accident and sickness program under which it will set aside \$1 per man per month into an insurance fund. Initial benefits, expected to be increased later, will be \$10.30 a week to any worker injured or who gets sick off the job, for a total of 26 weeks.

A wage reopeners on June 30, 1952, is provided in the two-year pact. Anaconda was the last of the Big Four giants in the non-ferrous metals industry to settle with mine-mill. After strike action, agreements were reached with Kennecott in August and with Phelps-Dodge and American Smelting & Refining in October.

QUESTION:
Why Do We Need a Big 5 Pact?
ANSWER:
Because Only All the Big 5 Can Achieve a Real Settlement

QUESTION: Why do we need a FIVE power pact of peace, instead of a four-power settlement such as President Auriol recently suggested?

ANSWER: Because no settlement which excludes one of the FIVE Great Powers would achieve a global lessening of the causes of war. A four-power settlement would be only a partial, limited settlement. At best, it could be a step toward five-power agreement and unity on questions of peace.

Specifically, the Auriol suggestion would exclude China, a Great Power, the biggest power in Asia, without whose participation no settlement of Asian questions is possible. Besides, China's experience and history offer abundant grounds for viewing the Auriol suggestion as inspired by a racist, colonialist outlook.

Since Asia is today the main focal point of wars of aggression against colonial peoples by Britain, France and the United States, China could not be expected to view its exclusion from a settlement proposed by these three powers as favorable to its own interests. Nor is it likely that the Soviet Union, considering that Soviet delegates have raised the question of China's exclusion from the United Nations more than 90 times already, would be party to a settlement which excluded China.

For a total, global settlement that would lay the foundations for lasting peace, five-power negotiations and agreement are indispensable.

DENOUNCE FLORIDA JUDGE'S WHITEWASH OF MURDERER

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

The latest action by Florida courts in whitewashing the sheriff who murdered William Shepherd, a manacled Negro prisoner, was denounced yesterday by William Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

Circuit Judge Truman Futch of Lake County, Fla., had ruled Monday that the murder was a "closed case," and that there would be no grand jury investigation. Previously, an all-white inquest jury had hurriedly cleared Sheriff Willis McCall, who murdered the youth after the U. S. Supreme Court had ordered a retrial. The retrial was ordered in the case of Shepherd and three other Negro youths, following death sentences in the frameup rape case.

Judge Futch ruled the inquest jury had done a "good job," and added cynically, "If anyone wants to charge anyone with a crime in connection with the incident he is free to do so."

Sheriff McCall not only shot Shepherd in cold blood but also shot Walter Lee Irvin, who was handcuffed to Shepherd.

Irvin, who was also shot by deputy sheriff James Yates as he lay bleeding, is now in a hospital in a critical condition.

CRC RALLY

Patterson, in a meeting Monday night held by the CRC at Riverside Plaza Hotel, devoted a great part of his speech to urging action against Shepherd's murderer.

"Samuel Shepherd's body," Patterson told the audience of 1,000, "dominates this meeting, and from his lips comes the call that justice be done."

The U. S. Supreme Court, Patterson charged, "could have dismissed the case. But they sent it back to the lynchers' court in Florida."

"Samuel Shepherd never got to court. The legal lynchers, by their refusal to free Shepherd and Irvin, ordered their men of violence to handle the case. Lynchers McCall and lynch Yates pulled out their pistols and fired!"

"It is evident that both were guilty of murder and attempted

murder. The U. S. Supreme Court shares the guilt in these bestial crimes, because they had before them a record of the case which must have convinced them that these men did not receive due process of law and were completely innocent of rape.

"Instead of freeing the men the Supreme Court sent the case back to the hysteria-ridden locality in Florida which had already claimed the life of one other innocent Negro in the same case, and so laid the ground for Shepherd's murder."

The Riverside Plaza meeting passed a resolution demanding that President Truman "leave lynch dominated Florida immediately and take action against all officials

(Continued on Page 6)

RANK-AND-FILE DOCK GROUPS URGED TO PRESS DEMANDS

Rank-and-file longshore committees to press for the demands of the recent strike are urged in the current issue of "The Dockers News," the rank-and-file paper that was read by thousands of dock workers in the recent great strike.

"A Rank and File Committee should be organized on every pier," to the militant rank and file paper declared. "A representative should be appointed from every gang. If we hear of one case of discrimination or victimization we should shut down everything."

The Dockers News condemns the movement for a waterfront "czar" in this issue.

Appointment of such a "czar" or "permanent arbiter" to "settle grievances" is favored by Gov. Dewey's State Industrial Commissioner, Edward Corsi, who appointed the so-called "fact-finding" board that got strike leaders like John J. (Gene) Sampson to call off the walkout.

"This idea of appointing a 'czar' to referee waterfront disputes is a real phony," the "Dockers News" pointed out.

"We've got a 'King' (Ryan) we want to get rid of. What the devil do we want a 'czar' for?"

"We longshoremen can't depend on this fact-finding board to give us what we want. We're going to have to fight for everything we get."

The tremendous 26-day strike showed the power of America's dock workers, said the rank and file paper, which played a real part in the great struggle.

"We took Round One in the

Rig New Indictment Of Negro Farmer WhoAppealed Frameup

YANCEYVILLE, N. C., Nov. 13.—A Negro tenant farmer who was sentenced to two years at hard labor for assault on a white woman although she admitted he was never closer than 75 feet to her now faces a new frameup trial. He is charged with intent to commit "rape" in the same incident, because he dared to appeal his conviction.

A grand jury here yesterday returned a new indictment against the 44-year-old Mack Ingram. The aim of the new indictment is to keep the appeal on the old conviction from coming up in Superior Court tomorrow (Wednesday).

County Solicitor W. B. Horton said that Ingram would be tried at that time in the same court on the basis of the new indictment, thus barring the presentation of the appeal.

The charge under the new frameup indictment brings a penalty of up to 15 years, whereas the earlier one called for a maximum of two years.

Early in June of this year, Ingram, who has nine children, sought to borrow a trailer to haul some logs to a saw mill. He went to the farm of a white farmer named Boswell. Not finding Boswell, he left after seeing two of Boswell's sons in the distance.

That afternoon two deputy sheriffs came to Ingram's farm, hand cuffed Ingram and took him to Boswell's farm. They then

RR Worker Killed

By W. Berlin Cops

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—Soviet officials protested to United States authorities today that a 60-year-old German railwaymaster had been murdered by the West Berlin police Wednesday.

Ernst Kamieth, the railway worker, died Wednesday night of a brain hemorrhage following an attack by the West sector police upon a gathering on the anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

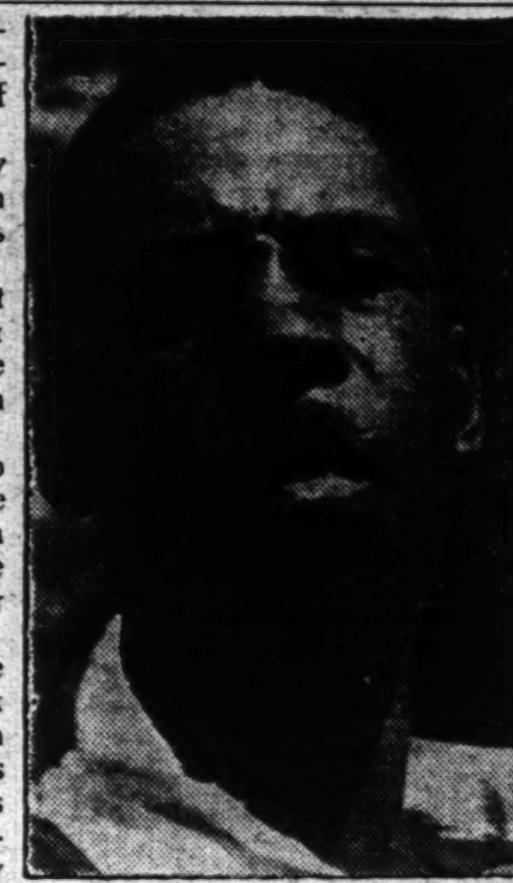
An estimated 250,000 persons marched silently through the streets of Alexandria, Egypt's great port city, and another 300,000 lined the route of march as the nation observed the 32nd anniversary of the 1919 revolution against British rule.

Only the muted rustle of women's robes and the soft tread of the sandaled feet of the marchers could be heard until the multitude assembled in Raseltin square, before one of King Farouk's palaces.

There they heard a 21-gun salute from an army battery on the waterfront and shouted:

"Long live Farouk, King of Egypt and the Sudan—down with Britain. Down with imperialism."

In Cairo, where a similar mass demonstration will be held tomorrow,



INGRAM

550,000 IN EGYPTIAN CITY DEMAND BRITISH OUSTER

CAIRO, Nov. 13.—More than 550,000 Egyptians in Alexandria

row, the Egyptian premier told a crowd:

"We will spare no sacrifice until the Nile Valley is free from imperialism. It won't matter whether we are alive or dead on the day of independence."

He described this as the "day of victory—the beginning of the end to imperialism—the approach of the goal of freedom."

The Cairo rally was held in a large tent close to the mausoleum of the late Saad Zaghloul Pasha, leader of the 1919 revolt.

Phone Rate Hiked 8% in Seattle

SEATTLE, Nov. 13 (FP)—Another 8 percent hike in residential phone rates allowed by the administration of Gov. A. B. Langlie (R) has drawn labor's fire here. The boost will cost phone users an additional \$2,383,000 annually.

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., the beneficiary of the state public service commission's generosity, made profits after taxes of \$48,171,008 in the 12 months ended Aug. 31. The figure was up more than \$6,000,000 from the previous year.

3000 Japanese Students Ask Hirohito Bar Rearmament, War

TOKYO, Nov. 13.—More than 3,000 Japanese students demanded yesterday that Emperor Hirohito pledge not to permit the U. S.

to force Japan into rearming and into another war, in an unprecedented demonstration against the rulers.

The students of Kyoto University surrounded the imperial limousine as Hirohito made a state visit there. Hirohito retreated to a campus building where he remained for an hour.

Before the Emperor's arrival, the students drew up a five-point questionnaire to him, one point of which demanded:

"Will you, as Emperor of Japan, which has renounced war, resist rearming if and when it is forced upon us?"

The demonstration was viewed here as a sign of the deep-rooted opposition among the Japanese people to the Washington-drafted peace treaty and the plans to make their country a permanent Wall Street base and jumping-off place for World War III.

500 Israeli Unions in Hunger March on Gov't

JERUSALEM, Nov. 13.—Delegations from more than 500 local unions throughout Israel came to Jerusalem yesterday and joined in a demonstration against food shortages, black marketing and inflation.

The hunger march, sponsored by the Mapam (United Workers) Party and the Communist Party, linked the critical food conditions

pro-Wall Street foreign policy.

Parades before the Knesset (Parliament) carried placards such as "Food for the People Instead of Bases for the Americans."

A delegation obtained an interview with the presidium of the Knesset and left demands for an effective control of the black market, higher rations for children

and laborers and restrictions on imports.

Meanwhile strikes of shipworkers and butchers were in the offing. Crews of eight merchant vessels in the ports of Tel Aviv and Haifa struck over a dispute with the Histadrut (pro-government General Confederation of Labor) over the direction of the afairs of the sea union.

POINT OF ORDER

How About It?

By ALAN MAX

Headline in yesterday's papers: "Air Force Boss Says Korea Planes Are Obsolete." How about the war itself?

Letters from Readers

A Tribute to Jim Dolsen

Editor, Daily Worker:

Here are five dollars from an old friend of Jim Dolsen, your fine Pittsburgh correspondent. I was going to send the money to Jim to buy some comforts for himself in that cheerless Allegheny County Prison. But Jim is more interested in the Daily Worker, and the cause it represents, than in anything else. So I am sending this \$5 to you.

JIM DOLSEN'S FRIEND.

Stalemate

Made in USA

Editor, Daily Worker:

From the "Broadway" column of the New York Daily News (Nov. 9): "The Marshall Chess Club had a bid to send its champion to enter a tourney in Russia, but declined."

This shows who puts the iron in the iron curtain. R. L.

Phila. Pastors Ask Truman to Act on Cicero

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—A group of prominent religious leaders in this area called upon President Truman to prosecute the inciters and leaders of the Cicero, Ill., riot, it was announced today by John L. Holton, executive director of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress.

The clergymen, including Rev. Arthur G. Baldwin, Rev. B. J. Green and Rev. Percy R. Stockman of Philadelphia, Rev. Frederick B. Halsey and Rev. Marshall W. Lee of Conshohocken and Rev. Lars R. Bache-Willig of Upper Darby, asked that these responsible for the violence committed against the Harvey punished at the earliest possible moment.

10 Million in Turkey Have TB

SOFIA, Nov. 13 (Telepress).—The admission of Turkish Minister of Health, Ekre Yustusdag, that "10 million or half our population are ill from tuberculosis," is reported by the Istanbul newspaper Yeni Sabah.

The newspaper commentator Oulounai writes that the main cause for the illness of the Turkish people is "very simple since it does not take a doctor to understand that hunger and undernourishment are the fundamental causes." "Our people have not any bread," he writes, "and the water which they drink is bad because no care is taken to protect its purity."

Colgate Workers Win Pay Raises

CLARKSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 13 (FP).—About 1,200 employees at the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. plant here will receive pay raises of 9 cents an hour in a new contract won by Local 15, Chemical Workers International Union (A. F. of L.). Average pay rate was boosted to \$1.73 an hour, retroactive to Oct. 1.

Daily Worker

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World of Labor

by George Morris

The CIO's Lawyers and The CIO's Convention

AS SOON as the CIO convention adjourned, the legal department of the CIO convened a two-day conference of some 50 CIO attorneys. This offered the first indication of what the CIO plans to do about some of the resolutions it passed. What better test of official policy than the strategy of its lawyers?

I was particularly concerned on the next steps of the CIO on: (1) its civil liberties resolution terming the Smith Act a menace to free speech and labor's rights in general; (2) the resolution (and chief counsel Arthur Goldberg's speech) declaring for REPEAL of Taft-Hartley and no "compromise" on the issue; (3) its comprehensive civil rights resolution covering especially the struggle for Negro rights.

The most liberal speech before the Civil Liberties panel was by Wesley A. Sturges, Dean of the Yale Law school, who confined himself to an examination of the House Un-American Committee and its now permanent but unrestrained witch-hunt practices. He also established that the courts have given an unqualified OK to the practices of the un-Americans and saw no realistic hopes in that quarter. He expressed a hope that some better congressmen would be elected in future congresses, but "in the meantime, and at all events, I suggest a

Day of Prayer for our Bill of Rights."

The Civil Liberties Union lawyer, Morris Ernst, saw no hope for civil liberties as long as every means of information is monopolized.

Joseph L. Rauh, of the United Automobile Workers, pictured the disgraceful state of affairs brought by the "loyalty" program.

The attorneys thanked each other for very "enlightening" contributions, and that ended the Civil Liberties session. Not one word was said of the Smith Act and its effect on labor rights.

THE SESSION entitled "Taft-Hartley Repeal—A further look," featured as principal speakers Republican Senator Wayne Morse and several others who, like Morse, counseled against repeal of T-H and advocated revision by amendments. All said repeal was no longer a "realistic" possibility, and most of them spoke of some "compromise" that would be neither T-H nor the old Wagner Act. Gerhardt Van Arkle, attorney of the Typographical Union, said he preferred no law to replace T-H.

As for the rights of the Negro people, there wasn't one solitary word on that.

The high point of the two-day conference came at its concluding dinner session at which

the speaker was Philip B. Perlman, former utility man, now Solicitor General of the United States. Perlman, introduced as the "legal voice of the government," spoke for an hour in defense of the government's application of the Smith Act and the loyalty program—a speech obviously designed to answer the CIO's convention resolutions.

Although the text of Perlman's speech was in the hands of the CIO's attorneys at least five hours before it was made, not a word was said in reply or comment on that speech.

ISADORE KATZ, attorney of the Textile union, who was assigned to briefly summarize the conference after Perlman finished, and Goldberg, who followed him, gave most of their words to praise of President Truman for one of his thousand and one statements for civil liberties. They also voiced some hopes for restraints in the current "miasma out of Washington." They didn't say a word on the Smith Act, although that was Perlman's topic.

The resolutions of the CIO convention, apparently, did not disturb the attorneys very much. It is reasonable to assume that those who pay them told them not to worry too much over these resolutions. It should also be clear that unless the lower bodies of the CIO implement the convention action on these resolutions by their own initiative, they will remain empty words for the record.

The most radical and the ONLY proposal for action to come out of that two-day conference came from the eminent dean of the Yale Law School, "for a day of prayer for our Bill of Rights." He certainly has a point. God help labor if we have to depend on the kind of initiative shown in the CIO lawyers conference.

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR's Drew Pearson says money is important, but it can't "give our European friends permanent hope." So he suggests a "United States of Europe," the pipe-dream of reactionaries for a century, and "applying the Declaration of Independence to Europe." And if the latter works there, will McCarran, Truman and McGrath let us try it out here?

THE HERALD TRIBUNE justifies the Ridgway refusal to reach a truce on the grounds that he "has no reason whatever" to take Korean "good faith for granted on any aspect of the negotiations."

THE NEWS begs for a halt to controversy over the nomination of Gen. Mark Clark as envoy to the Vatican because the "prime job of all religious people is to maintain a united front against their principal enemy, communism." Of this same Gen. Clark, the News' new spiritual symbol of the fight against communism, Danton Walker reports: "Virginia newspapermen organizing protest groups after Gen. Mark Clark ordered news of his speeding arrest near Danville suppressed for 'security reasons.'" Was there ever a shoddier bunch of heroes offered to a people?

THE COMPASS' I. F. Stone warns that Truman and the Pentagon may be plotting the use of tactical atom-bombs on Korea. He points out that Ridgway has been stalling on a truce while the Koreans have "made one concession after another without bringing about a cease-fire." From Washington's viewpoint "the time may be coming when some excuse will have to be found for breaking off the talks altogether lest they result in a cease-fire."

THE TIMES says it's not unduly disturbed by the report from its own correspondent that GIs in Korea blame the Pentagon brass for blocking peace. As the Times sees it, all the GIs need is a "clear explanation" of the fact that there can't be cease-fire now because—horror—the Koreans might refuse to agree on other questions in subsequent negotiations. And then—how awful—think of all the lives which might be needlessly saved in the interim. The Times can't even bear to think about it.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM says it's in favor of the proposed UN code to bar nations from encouraging civil strife in other countries if the code can be used as a sort of international Smith-McCarran Act to jail Communists here. But it's against the code if it's going to be used to block Wall Street from mounting fascist counter-revolution against the socialist and democratic states.

THE POST's Max Lerner thinks that Wall Street and Washington ought to be in favor of a "Long Truce" because he is convinced that "in the generations to come time will be on our side, and the collapse will come to our rivals and enemies." He means socialism and democratic "enemies," of course. That's not the most laudable reason for wanting peaceful co-existence between socialism and capitalism. But the Soviet Union, at any rate, is on record for such a peaceful settlement. It's Lerner's darlings who oppose it.—R. F.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Middle East Command No Substitute for Pact

THE MIDDLE EAST COMMAND is projected as a means "to achieve peace and security" in the area under its surveillance. It is another of Acheson's "situations of strength" which Truman, ignoring Soviet offers to negotiate a settlement of outstanding issues and a pact of peace, declared last Wednesday "is the only way open to us."

However, if the Middle East Command is an example of "arming to parley, not to fight," it seems most unlikely that Stalin will be impressed—that is, assuming that this is the way to achieve a peaceable working relationship with the Soviets!

American taxpayers, whom Truman will soon tax again in pursuance of this "only way open to us," are told by the New York Times (11-12-51) that there are no buffer zones for the Soviet Union in this area, hence, that here lies the Soviets' "soft underbelly." But neither the Soviet peoples nor the Soviet government will be overawed by this observation.

As students of Marxist science, the Soviet leaders and peoples understand the military untenability of any such "situation of strength" in the Middle East. But even without Marxism, they have been told as much by "free world" spokesmen themselves. British militarists have publicly stated their plans for evacuating the Middle East if war comes.

WHAT THE "TIMES" fails to tell American taxpayers, but what will be instantly apparent to both the Soviet peoples and the Arab inhabitants of the area,

is that all the weaknesses which render the Middle East militarily untenable will be increased, not diminished, by the Middle East Command.

This is because the Middle East Command, which the four initiating powers hope to pass off as an instrument of peace, is actually an instrument to maintain the permanent state of war that is the colonial system. Its very inception has invaded the sovereign rights of the nations of the Middle East, not to mention the high-handed, arrogant tone with which the three big powers and their Turkish vassal foisted it on these people.

So bare-faced is this white supremacist arrogance that the apologists of the Truman-Acheson program may have difficulty selling it to the American taxpayers. The Times says the "Western objective" is the "sovereignty and independence of each nation and the relief of the region's appalling poverty, ignorance and disease." But the same editorial observes: "There is a real passion in the Middle East to get rid of the white man and achieve what is pathetically called independence." (My emphasis—J. P.)

The New York Herald Tribune (11-12-51) calls the Middle East Command "a positive move, based on friendship and equality among nations rather than upon coercion or superiority." But the same editorial earlier excoriates Middle Eastern "pub-

lic discontent" as manifesting itself thus far chiefly as "exaggerated nationalism."

MORE HONEST is the Herald Tribune's columnist Stewart Alsop, who wrote from Cairo (11-12-51): "... this is an essentially revolutionary situation ... some sort of basic and probably violent change is inevitable here."

Alsop advised Truman-Acheson propagandists "to stop talking nonsense about democracy. ... What is needed in this sort of situation is a reasonably enlightened dictatorship." Alsop beat his breast a trifle, declaring "it comes hard for any American to find himself advocating authoritarian rule anywhere." But he managed to overcome this minor obstacle, and recommended the technique of British imperialism—obtaining a "handle through which to exercise power"—a dictator!

In presuming to give this advice to Truman and Acheson, Alsop brought a few coals to Newcastle. The establishment of a military dictatorship—although a foreign one—over the Middle East is precisely the function of the Middle East Command.

It will be difficult for many an American taxpayer to understand how it is possible to deprive a man of the right to be master in his own house, and "achieve peace and security" in that house. Or how this kind of "situation of strength" could seriously be posed as a substitute for a settlement with the Soviet Union and a pact of peace among the five big powers.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
15 Years of U. S.-Soviet Recognition

Daily Worker

President — Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

STEEL AND THE WAGE FREEZE

ONE IMPORTANT development at the CIO's convention was its assertion of a determination to "protect and advance" living standards and not to submit to "discriminatory wage freezes." The adoption of the resolution and Philip Murray's emphasis on what it says are especially significant because they came in defiance of pleas of government speakers for a conformance of wage demands to the "stabilization" formula.

The first step to give substance to the resolution is the meeting in Atlantic City this week of the policy committee of the United Steelworkers, the CIO's strongest affiliate, to formulate demands for the steel workers. Judging by the thousands of resolutions on contract changes locals of the union have been pressing upon their general officers and in view of the widespread dissatisfaction and militant mood of the workers in the plants, their representatives at Atlantic City will call for substantial improvements.

The most common of the demands to come from the locals are for a raise of 25 to 30 cents an hour; time and one-half for Saturday and double time for Sunday work; paid holidays; streamlining of the cumbersome grievance system; revision in incentive pay systems to provide wage payments more proportional to production by the workers; and a Fair Employment Practices clause.

The workers expect their union to throw all its energy in the fight for those demands and not permit the well known devotion of their officers to the war program to hinder that fight.

Eugene Grace, head of Bethlehem Steel, has already given the industry's reply. The steel barons, "patriotic" beyond measure, would like things to stay frozen as they are: the workers held to the "stabilization" formula, with a possible increase of a maximum of five cents an hour and no ceiling on the industry's extortionate profits. Of course, people in Grace's social circle aren't worried about the absence of real price control.

We need hardly emphasize that the outcome in steel negotiations will have a great bearing on the fight against the wage freeze in general. The Wage Stabilization Board's action on the many thousands of "above-ceiling" cases now pending before it, will be most immediately and directly affected by the steel union's success in smashing through the government-prescribed ceiling.

The wage struggle is the one issue upon which the need for common agreement should be most apparent to all sections of the labor movement. The workers in the plants, be they in AFL, CIO or independent progressive-led unions, seem to have made it a common issue by their pressure for substantial improvements and HIGHER living standards.

It is to be hoped that at least in the fight on this front, there will be a maximum of united action and cooperation in our very much divided labor movement.

THE NEED TO TALK FOR PEACE

THE INTERNATIONAL officers of the AFL Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen in a signed editorial in their November magazine declare:

"In a world torn with war, people should think and talk boldly for a cessation of conflict and the stoppage of human carnage."

But there exists great pressure against such talking out, say the officers, international president Earl W. Jimmerson and secretary-treasurer Patrick E. Gorman. "It is becoming, almost unforgivable for one to attend a peace meeting," they say.

The need to speak out, the necessity of boldly defying those who would silence all genuine peace talk, is of special urgency today. What is happening is that the State Department and the White House, worried over the deep desires of the people for peace, are suddenly talking "peace" themselves, but giving the word a twist to mean just the opposite.

That is the significance of the "peace" program of "endless-stages" advanced by Truman, Acheson and Eden. Commenting on Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky's exposure of this "plan," James Reston wrote in the N. Y. Times on Nov. 8:

"He accused the Western Allies of hypocrisy, and if the truth is to be reported, there are a lot of people around here who believe there is some justification for the charge."

But while Washington uses the word "peace" these days to prevent peace, the people should publicly join the debate and promote a GENUINE peace program.

Peace—and how to achieve it—should be on the order of business for discussion in every union, church and neighborhood organization. The American Peace Crusade, as announced, will launch a national campaign this weekend in Chicago for a peace agreement among the Big Five. This can be a big factor in the bringing of all peace discussions into effective action.

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I. THE SMITH ACT CAN BE REPEALED

The Growing Movement to Free Smith Act Victims

By RICHARD O. BOYER

(Article I)

THE FIRST WORD and the last to be said about the Smith Act is that it can be repealed and its victims freed. The forces exist to accomplish this goal, and, given clarity and unity, can and will accomplish it.

Only last week the powerful CIO in national convention deplored the Smith Act and condemned the Foley Square conviction of the Communist leaders. Any defeatism as to repealing the act, liberating those imprisoned by it and acquitting those indicted under it, is without basis in fact.

The first fruits of the daily increasing opposition to the Smith Act were reflected in two recent decisions of the very Supreme Court which upheld the act. The cry of "Save the Bill of Rights!" has already swelled loud enough to play its part in the Supreme Court ruling upholding the Eighth Amendment and the right of Communists, and all Americans, to reasonable bail.

The protests of trade union leaders and leaders of the Negro people, of educators, editors, preachers, of influential newspapers and powerful organizations are reflected in the Supreme Court decision granting a rehearing to the Foley Square defense attorneys sentenced by Medina to prison for contempt. Time was, and that not long past, when Medina was regarded as infallible, and reversal of his decisions unthinkable.

This series of three articles will examine the forces and factors that make repeal of the Smith Act a practical probability. The question is not can it be repealed, but when it will be repealed and how soon its victims will be released from prison and indictment. The question is how soon the country will be rescued from the menace of war and fascism, from a law which can be used, according to Raymond P. Whearty, former Acting Assistant Attorney General, for the arrest of 12,000 Americans for their allegedly dangerous thoughts.

It might be well also to recall that J. Edgar Hoover, seeking increased appropriations for the FBI early this year, spoke of 43,000 who should be under constant surveillance, and still

later spoke wistfully of some half million Americans who might be shoved into concentration camps in event of war.

AS DID the Alien and Sedition Laws and the Fugitive Slave Act, the Smith Act is arousing the ire of the forces that will nullify it. This is the big central, cheering fact. Anyone doubting it need only compare the relative indifference with which the American people reacted to the Smith Act indictments of the Communist leadership in 1948 when the sense of alarm that has been increasingly manifested since the June 4 decision of the Supreme Court upholding the Smith Act.

That date was a turning point, perhaps the beginning of a saner season, still in its earliest days. Before that, those who tried to warn of the Smith Act were told that if any injustice were perpetrated at the Foley Square trial, if there was any menace to the Bill of Rights in those proceedings, the Supreme Court would correct the first and undo the latter. It did neither.

In addition the paper curtain, that is the American press, whose function is to conceal rather than inform, gave the American public the belief that the Communist defendants had actually engaged in a conspiracy, if not in overt acts, to overthrow the government by force and violence. It was not until the minority opinions of Justices Black and Douglas that it became widely known that Americans were being imprisoned solely because of their beliefs and because of their organization of a political party advocating peace and the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

OTHER CAUSES of the growing reaction against the Smith Act included the fact that the government overplayed its hand, arresting some half a hundred more after the June 4 decision, denying the right of bail.



and opportunity for counsel, attacking the whole fabric of the due process of law as FBI agents made arrests without warrants, sometimes even smashing down doors and dragging mothers from their children.

The arrest of trade union leaders, one of whom was arrested in the very act of negotiating a wage raise for 20,000 sugar workers, alarmed the labor movement.

The arrest of editors and publishers because of the political opinions expressed in their writings and publications aroused widespread condemnation in liberal circles.

The Negro press was quick to say in multiple ways that if advocacy of social change could be construed as conspiracy, as suggested by the Supreme Court majority opinion, the fight for Negro liberation would be straitjacketed.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch was one of the first newspapers to condemn the Smith Act and the Supreme Court's decision. Frank Rosenbloom, vice-president of the CIO and secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, was one of the first labor leaders.

In succeeding days, among newspapers and other publications, the Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal, The Catholic Worker, the New York Post, The New Republic, The Nation, The New York Compass, the Akron Beacon Journal, the Trenton, N. J., Evening Times, the York, Pa., Gazette and Daily, the Winston-Salem Journal, the Boston Herald and many other newspapers with a combined circulation of millions opposed the Smith Act.

Whereas at the time of Foley Square's first Smith Act trial there was virtually no popular protest, now broad trade union committees, embracing both left and right wings, are being formed, their purpose the repeal of the Smith Act. In towns and communities there are united front actions asking for the act's repeal. Organizations of professionals, of writers, artists, lawyers, as well as Negro organizations, are demanding repeal.

The fight is just beginning. There is every reason to believe that it will end in victory, with the act repealed and its victims freed.

Florida

(Continued from Page 3)
guilty of the shocking genocide murder and shooting....

GENOCIDE DRAMATIZED

The highlight of the meeting was the dramatization of "We Charge Genocide" by Miss Beulah Richardson, poet and actress, which was edited by Patterson.

Among the participants, acting out their own lives, were the widows and fatherless children of recent lynch victims.

Miss Richardson spoke the main narrative parts, and was aided Negro speakers, including the actresses Hilda Haynes and Elyce Weir.

On stage were Mrs. Amy Mallard and her two children, whose husband and father, Robert Mallard, was slain by masked gunmen in Georgia in 1948. Beside them sat Mrs. Josephine Grayson and her five children, whose husband and father was electrocuted along with six other Negroes of Martinsville, Va., in a rape frame-up. With them stood Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, heroine of the struggle to free the Trenton Six Negroes framed for murder. Mrs. Mitchell's brother is among the two still in jail in the Trenton case.

Mrs. Mallard, whose fiery words were woven into the drama, stepped to the microphone and said, "I would have liked to be in Paris to answer Acheson myself." She was hitting the hypocritical words about "freedom" that Secretary of State Acheson uttered before the UN General Assembly.

The meeting passed a resolution calling on the UN Assembly to "entertain the petition, 'We Charge Genocide,' which will soon be submitted for your consideration."

Already the demand has been raised that Paul Robeson be given a passport by the State Department permitting him to lead a delegation to Paris to place the petition before the Assembly.

Ewart G. Guinier, vice-president of the National Negro Labor Council, told the rally that "Negro labor welcomes the publication of this thoroughly documented charge of genocide. All thinking Negro trade unionists certainly applaud the fact that William R. Hood, president of the National Negro Labor Council, is a signer of this petition...."

Simon Federman, president of the American Federation of Polish Jews, said "the Jewish people know that the Nuremberg Laws might have been modelled after those of racist Florida, or that the flames of the Nazi furnaces are no different from those of the lynchers."

Other speakers were Dr. Gene Weltfish, anthropologist, Rev. J. Spencer Kinnard, and Mrs. Angie Dickerson, Bronx American Labor Party leader.

Volunteers Meeting

of the

annual labor bazaar

will be held at

Furriers Joint Council
250 West 26 Street
Saturday, November 17,
1 P. M. Sharp

URGENT THAT ALL
VOLUNTEER WORKERS
ATTEND

Bazaar Office: 39 Union Square
OR 5-9069

Gus Hall

(Continued from Page 1)
mum of two weeks. When U. S. Attorney Lane objected that "contempt" cases should be handled "expeditiously," without any delay, Sacher brought in the Costello and Erickson cases.

The U. S. Attorney didn't object when Costello and Erickson had a long postponement in "contempt" cases, the labor attorney pointed out.

Lane tried to argue that Hall's case was "different." But Judge Conger indicated that Sacher might have a good point. And he told Hall's attorney that he might still get his two weeks. The case was officially set for trial next Wednesday, however.

Sacher emphasized the utterly unprecedented character of the "contempt" charges against Hall in his discussion with the judge.

No such case can be found in the whole history of English or American law, the veteran trade union lawyer told the court.

Sacher was answering an assertion by the prosecutor that the Hall case was so simple that it could be quickly disposed of.

Judge Conger agreed that the legal issues involved in the Hall case were serious.

The "contempt" charge was a devious Department of Justice trick to lengthen Hall's sentence. Hall is serving five years under the Smith Act.

Five years was the maximum sentence that Judge Medina, who directed the frameup trial in 1949, could give Hall. And the Department of Justice has now cooked up the "contempt" case to put the working class leader away for a still longer period.

Lane asserted Hall was in "contempt of all the courts in the land," because he failed to report for prison after the Supreme Court rejected his appeal. The use of the "contempt" weapon in such cases is something entirely new in American and English law, however.

And the FBI's tactics of kidnapping Hall across the Mexican border without any Mexican court hearing is also something disgracefully new.

The FBI was afraid of the Mexican tradition giving political refugees the right of asylum. And this shameless by-passing of Mexican sovereignty by the American political police is evoking bitter resentment.

Dockers

(Continued from Page 3)
our victory. We learned a lot in those 26 days and next time we'll be even stronger."

"The Dockers News" then lists the rank-and-file demands:

- A 25-cent hourly increase!
- No victimization of strikers!
- No split gangs! One shape a day, with 8-hour guaranteed pay!
- 500 hours (not 800) a year required for vacations!
- Improved welfare plan!
- Recognize Local 968's (Negro Brooklyn local) right to jurisdiction over certain piers!
- Clean out the gangsters and racketeers!
- Honest union elections!

Sincerest Condolences
to

LIL

on the death of

FATHER

Friends in Queens.

Cypriotes Ask Release of Glezes By Greek Gov't

NICOSIA, Nov. 13 (Telepress)

—An appeal to the Greek Government to release Manolis Glezes and other imprisoned and exiled democrats was cabled to Greek premier, Sophocles Venizelos by the central committee of the Cyprus Working People's Progressive Party (AKEL) on Oct. 16.

A similar protest was sent to Premier Venizelos by a large group of lawyers, scientists and intellectuals of the Cypriot town of Paphos.

Manolis Glezes, the Greek Resistance hero, is still held in a monarchofascist jail although he was elected a member of Parliament on the "Union of the Democratic Left" slate on Sept. 9.

Bus Fare

(Continued from Page 1)
joined in the conspiracy.

The TWU warned the bus lines that it would "require" the 40-hour week by New Year's Day, and asked for negotiations before Thanksgiving. A letter from Michael Quill, TWU president, and Matthew Guinan, head of the union's New York Local 100, said the 8,000 private bus employees would not be "deterred" by the two-year, no-strike agreement which bars any change until Dec. 31, 1952.

With possibilities of union action to win the reduced work week coming during the peak Christmas shopping season, bus representatives quickly dumped the fare issue into Impellitteri's lap.

This fits in neatly with the bipartisan fare boost scheme hatched in City Hall. Weeks ago the Board of Estimate began to whine about a \$15,000,000 transit deficit this year and a \$25,000,000 deficit next year. Many city officials have privately said that a 15 cent fare and bus plan was the "only" solution but yesterday there was an effort among them to voice opposition. This is due to Rudolph Halley's election as president of the City Council, since Halley had pledged to fight a higher fare.

Halley will be sworn into his office today by Judge Matthew Levy and the first question reporters will spring on him is:

"Will you fight the proposed 15 cent fare demand?"

His answer may be the clue to whether or not the people who voted for him can expect a struggle against the fare boost instead he Council.

Impellitteri is also holding his higher-fare punch until Halley speaks out.

The TWU has made no mention of the fare issue; it is taking the position that the fare is "not our problem—a decade shift from previous fare-wage discussions when it virtually joined the higher fare crowd."

Union leaders pointed to the basic work week of 44 and 48 hours on private lines in contract to the newly-instituted operation of a 40-hour week for 41,000 city transit employees to be completed by July, 1952. In addition to the work week, the TWU will reopen contract negotiations for a 6 to 7 cent wage increase in hourly rates now ranging from \$1.62½ to \$1.67 on the private lines. Quill has emphasized that this increase will be part of the take-home pay before the 40-hour, no wage-cut week goes into effect.

The nine private bus lines carry 3,200,000 passengers daily. All of them charge 10 cents a ride except the Fifth Ave. Bus Co., which charges 12 cents. In addition to the Fifth Ave. and Third Ave. lines, other companies seeking an increase are the Ave. B and East Broadway Transit Co., Jamaica Bus, Steinway Omnibus, Triboro Coach, Queensboro Bridge Railway and the Queens-Nassau Transit Line.

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)
continuing publication of these champions of peace and progress."

Two other Jerseyites sent \$10, saying "We know Tex McCrary will have to eat his words."

A Flatbush reader sends ten, added to another ten he sent last week, and raises his voice in appeal to all readers.

"How can we wake up our loyal readers to the fact that we must step up this fund drive for our paper," he asks. "I'm being selfish about this personal appeal of mine to all who have not sent in their money yet. Give me this day, and every day, the ONLY newspaper that gives us the truth and enables us to do our work properly in our organizations."

"I sent you \$10 last week, here is \$10 more which I got from a friend. Many of our readers cannot afford to give \$10. But if each were to send something today, we could call a halt to this drive, confound our enemies, and center attention on our vital problems. What are we waiting for? Let's go!"

A student of the University of Minnesota, with a new-born baby, finds the financial going rough and sends a dollar with the promise of more later.

"There is a certain calm dignity in your paper," he writes. "This is born of the certainty that you represent the interests of the workingclass, and that the forty workers, plumbers, carpenters, housewives will one day rule this nation."

A group of Brighton readers, who have contributed before, came along with \$53 yesterday. Among those doing the collecting were a militant working woman, Cussie, who gave \$15 herself, and B. G., who gave five.

There were many other individual and group contributions which we have not the space to acknowledge.

Among the many contributors of five dollars is a 64-year-old unemployed woman. She could not give it in one sum, but handed in \$3 one week, and \$2 another week. Have you sent your fiver yet?

China

(Continued from Page 1)
tained as China's representative in the UN.

Voting to seat China were India, Indonesia, Burma, Sweden, Guatemala, Israel, the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The Assembly also voted, 44 to 5, to hear Tito Yugoslavia's phony charges of "political aggression" allegedly waged by the Soviet Union and 47 to 6 to hear the imperialist bloc's plans for Germany.

Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky said the general committee's recommendation that the China question be postponed "for the duration" of the Paris meeting was an attempt to "bridle the assembly... to stick its neck in a yoke to give it a ball and chain."

"The whole thing," he said, "is the result of hostile intrigues and shenanigans by the United States."

Soviet delegate A. A. Sobolev charged that the "Tito gang" was converting Yugoslavia into a colony of Wall Street imperialism; had sold out the Yugoslav economy to American imperialists and capitalists and was plotting to make the Yugoslav people "cannon fodder" for Wall Street.

Vishinsky accused the imperialists' powers of "flagrantly violating" the United Nations charter by dragging Germany into the assembly. He insisted the assembly could not legally consider any question relating to Germany.

Hotel Workers Strike In Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 13.—Employees of the Neil House, one of Columbus' largest hotels, went on strike today for union recognition. The striking union is the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employers Union.

Rogge

(Continued from Page 1)
listed Rogge as a vice-president of the group.

Judge McGuire reserved his decision on admitting the magazines as evidence until defense counsel had examined them overnight.

TELLS OF MEETING

Maddrix and Rogge then presented to the court a written summary of a Peace Information Center meeting allegedly held in the home of a New York friend on May 11, 1950.

Rogge said he had tried to steer the PIC to reject the Stockholm pledge, although he had participated in the conference two months earlier which had drafted the pledge.

His role of stool pigeon was made clearer when he admitted having presented to the Soviet government, before the Stockholm peace conference, a plan for abolition of atomic weapons. He sought on the stand to make the Soviet government's agreement with this proposal seem like proof that the Stockholm pledge was dictated by the Soviet Union.

At one point Rogge, in answer to a question of the PIC's objectives, shouted:

"Its stated objective was to work for world peace, but I do not think that was its real objective—"

Marcantonio promptly objected, but Rogge continued shouting over Marcantonio's voice, "Actually it was an agency of Soviet foreign policy."

Judge McGuire let this opinion of the witness remain in the record.

Rogge will continue on the stand tomorrow.

Shopper's Guide

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Wide Discrimination Against Negroes in Art, Science Bared

By DAVID PLATT

The shocking extent of discrimination in the arts, sciences and professions was confirmed by speaker after speaker at the Conference on Equal Rights for Negroes in the Arts held Saturday at The Pythian on W. 70th St.

• The largest movie union, IATSE, has no Negro members.

• In the commercial end of the N. Y. film industry there are no Negro salespeople or executives.

• Only 36 of the 20,000 persons employed in advertising are Negroes and these work mainly at menial jobs. Adding insult to injury, nationally circulated magazines picture Negroes as fearful savages, grinning and shuffling porters, loyal servants and comic buffoons. Products like Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour and Uncle Ben's Rice use insulting stereotypes.

• Of the 43,000 members of the American Bar Association only 6 are Negroes, said Earl Diciarion, president of the National Lawyers Guild in his keynote address.

• Of the 7,000 attorneys employed by the Federal Government only 25 or fewer than one-half of 1 percent are Negroes.

• Negro medical students (647 in 1949-50) comprise only 2.6 percent of the total number of students. Of the 647-513 were enrolled at Negro medical colleges.

• No Negroes are employed in the production or technical side of television or radio.

• Negro actors can find work only if they wish to demean themselves by portraying objectionable characters such as Amos and Andy and Stepin Fetchit.

• Tin Pan Alley reaps billions of dollars from the creative musical pioneering of Negro artists who get only crumbs from the table. Paul Robeson pointed out that the Jolsons, Cantors, Logans, Astaires, Crosbys, studied and developed their commercial singing and dancing styles in imitation of such great Negro artists as Bessie Smith, Bill Robinson, Louis Armstrong, Florence Mills, Hall Johnson, Teddy Wilson and other creators of blues, jazz, work and folk songs. Of the massive profits made by industries and artists in theatre, records, sheet music, radio, television and film, Robeson said, only a fraction has gone to Negro performers and composers.

• In the symphonic music field, the admission of Negro musicians, composers and conductors is a rare phenomenon.

• Negroes are systematically excluded from the editorial and business departments of the big newspapers. Only the maintenance department is open to them.

• Negro authors who refuse to make compromises with their writing are ignored by the big publishing houses.

Other fields tell the same discriminatory tale.

The conference, which was sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and attended by some 500 delegates, agreed on a concerted plan of action to eliminate discrimination and racism from all the mass media.

Some of the measures adopted by the delegates included:

• A call to President Truman to appoint a fact-finding committee of cultural and professional leaders to conduct an investigation of the state of Jim Crow in the arts, sciences and professions and recommend appropriate action to Congress.

• A resolution supporting the



PAUL ROBESON



LUCY BROWN



JOHN HOWARD LAWSON



JULIAN MAYFIELD

Humphrey Bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

• A call to the major radio and television networks to "enforce their publicized statements in regard to utilizing and integrating Negroes into all levels of the industry."

• A request that the Federal Communications Commission withdraw and withhold radio and television channels from those institutions and companies which perpetuate stereotypes and job discrimination.

• A petition to President Truman "to bring to the attention of all Americans the cultural contributions of the Negro people" by designating an annual week (in addition to Negro History Week) commemorating the contributions and achievements of Negro artists, scientists and professionals.

• A telegram to Josephine Baker, commanding her forthright action in the Stork Club incident, and support of the NAACP demand that the food and liquor licenses of the Stork Club be rescinded.

• An expression of support for the independent cultural expressions of the Negro people and a resolution that "practical means be found for the utilization and spreading of this rich culture."

• Demands that the State Department cease its prosecu-

tion of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and reissue to Paul Robeson his passport.

Among those who spoke were Earl Dickerson, president, National Lawyer's Guild; Prof. Goodwin Watson of Columbia University; Paul Robeson; John Howard Lawson; Jacob Lawrence, painter; Fred Rayfield, television critic; Eric Simon, of the faculty of the David Mannes school of music; Julian Mayfield, of the cast of "Medal for Willie"; Robert Hart, film technician; Mrs. Beth Gross, research bacteriologist; Lucy Brown, pianist; Leon Bibb, singer and actor, and Lloyd Brown, author of "Iron City."

The conference ended with the adoption and reading of the following pledge:

"In order to permanently erase the undemocratic pattern of oppression and discrimination against the Negro people in America I pledge myself in all cases encountered whether in legislature, theatre, film, television, press, books, magazines, radio or any other media or in whatever situation arises in my daily life or my job to take personal and immediate action and urge others to duplicate my actions. This I solemnly pledge in order to secure and extend democracy in America."

VETS PICKET ROMMEL FILM

On Armistice Day at 4 p.m. the New York Veterans For Peace staged a powerful demonstration against the pro-fascist film "Desert Fox" at the Globe Theatre on Broadway. Following a brief ceremony at Father Duffy's statue across the street in honor of the war dead, the veterans attracted a big crowd with their banners and leaflets attacking the "glorification of the arch Nazi General Rommel" responsible for the deaths of thousands of American GIs.

Thousands of passersby eagerly took and read the veterans' leaflet pointing out that Rommel was one man fan club for Hitler, and a ruthless, arrogant Nazi party leader who commanded the escort

responsible for Hitler's safety during the march into Sudetenland, 1938, and later commanded the violent 7th Panzer Division in France and the infamous German Africa Korps.

"Only six years after the war against the Nazis, a film appears asking us to forgive and forget the brutality of the Nazi militarists. This we will never do," said the veterans, adding: "We regard this attempt to portray Nazis as heroes a treacherous betrayal of the 20 million who lost their lives fighting fascism."

The demonstrators urged the people to "keep faith with the GIs who fought to protect America from fascist tyranny" by boycotting The Desert Fox. D. P.

on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

Touching on a Lot of Topics . . .

SCOREBOARD READERS to date have sent a total of \$185.50 to the paper's \$25,000 fund campaign through this column. Most has been in small amounts, with one \$25 check, some tens, a flock of fives, twos and ones. Many of the readers sent their contributions in the memory of Nat Low, former Daily Worker sports editor who struck historic blows against Jim Crow in baseball.

This has already been the best response this writer ever recalls for money through this column, money which is usually over and above amounts contributed in other ways. Shop's still open. You send it, we'll acknowledge it.

REAL FORTHRIGHT ACTION against proven premeditated thuggery on the gridiron was taken by the Missouri Valley Conference. A fact-finding committee barred from further play the Oklahoma A&M tackle who deliberately broke the jaw of Drake's Negro star, Johnny Bright, when the nation's leading ground gainer didn't even have the ball. The coach who defended his slugging player was suspended. A ringing statement was issued calling for the return to fundamental principles of American sportsmanship in the Missouri Valley Conference.

Oh yeah!

That's the pipe dream. What the "fact-finding committee" did was to meet and "not disclose what action, if any, was taken." That's the end of that, you can be sure.

Exactly what kind of "facts" did the committee look for? All they needed was a casual glance at the shocking photographs of the deliberate fouling of a great athlete.

The Missouri Valley Conference's lack of action in this disgraceful episode is exactly the kind of thing that is pushing the whole structure of high-pressure commercialized college football toward the place where college basketball wound up. If a Smith can openly slug a Bright and a Coach Whitworth can say so what and a Conference do nothing, maybe we'd be better off without college football.

ANOTHER COACH STORY. Wes Fesler, one of Ohio State's greatest athletes and a good coach who led his team to a Big Ten championship and Rose Bowl victory a couple of years ago, quit his alma mater in disgust last fall, citing as the reason the unearthy pressure put on him by Columbus alumni groups. (The same kind of groups which back up the Ohio State prey in demanding "loyalty oaths" for all speakers invited to the campus.)

After a lot of high pressure publicity and holding of breaths the new coach was selected, one Woody Hayes. We learn from Columbus that Hayes is really bucking to make good for the wealthy alumni. And some of the players don't like it. After the Indiana defeat a group of players bluntly told Hayes they thought he was working them too hard. They were leaving all their football on the practice field. They said they missed the old squad singing parties, for which time was no longer allotted.

Hayes' reaction was to indicate that there would be changes in the lineup, though it was too late to overhaul the team completely.

And after the Pitt game, which Ohio State won, but not to his satisfaction, he said that he "felt sorry for the boys on the bench who had to sit and watch those clowns on the field play."

This stuff will undoubtedly endear the new coach to the rich pressure groups to whom the players are just bought and paid for chess pieces. There's a coach with the right attitude, they must be saying. It does not go over quite so well with the guys on the field who tape the daily bruises.

REPEAT RECOMMENDATION—The movie "Saturday Heroes" starting in the neighborhoods this week. The first really good football movie to come out of Hollywood, with pertinent comment on the items above—deliberate slugging of an opposition star, and the role of many coaches who desert decency to hold their jobs and turn out winners.

OF COURSE, let there be no mistake here. The slugging of Johnny Bright was something more than the "getting" of an opposition star to pave the way to victory. Bright was more than a star. He was a Negro star playing in Oklahoma. The guy who slugged him so openly and repeatedly, the coach who condoned it, the referees who let it pass unpunished, the administration of Oklahoma A&M which allows Smith and Whitworth to play out the season without even censure, and the Missouri Valley Conference itself for its crude "fact-finding" whitewash, are all guilty of the same thing—open racism. A "brave" bunch indeed is this motley crew of white supremacists—they can really be proud as they close ranks around the successful maiming of one young man who came down to Stillwater to play a game of football. The Missouri Conference has won the right to raise a new standard—the stars and bars.

Americans who value primary decency and sportsmanship should join the student body at Drake in demanding an accounting from the Oklahoma A&M gang.

REPEAT PREDICTION: Joe DiMaggio will be back in 1952. Wouldn't you at the salary? . . . The CCNY basketball team, which wouldn't have been too bad in spite of everything, has really been staggered this month. Co-captain Herb Holstrom, one of the few veterans, was inducted, and so was Ray Schwartz, a 6-4 junior who had come along into regular status. Of last year's promising freshman team, 6-4 Vincent Zada had to quit school as the cost of living hit his family the way it has hit yours; Gil Allan became academically ineligible for the fall term, and finally Asa Bushnell's ECAC ruled Shelly Thomas, Howard Levinson and Larry Meyer off the court because they worked in the Catskills this summer. This leaves a first team of Chenetz, Smith, Domerschick, Gold and Logan, not a bad first team, but not enough height and now no reserves. . . . Roy Campanella, new "Most Valuable," is off winging to the Caribbean for a long-dreamed of 10-day vacation with Mrs. Campanella, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Isles—and NO baseball! . . . From AP story of Japanese students demonstrating for peace when Hirohito visited their campus: "Officials and members of the older generation were shocked at the disrespect shown to the ruler, who is still considered divine by many of his subjects." The question is, was AP shocked, and does AP also consider the daddy of Pearl Harbor divine?

Corsi Says State T-H Can't Stop Fight for Better Pay

State Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi yesterday reflected uneasiness over rising labor militancy and demands for higher wages, shorter work weeks and abolition of repressive legislation when he admitted that a State Taft-Hartley Act "would do no good," in testimony before the Joint Legislative Committee on Labor and Industry at the Bar Association Building here.

Corsi told Assemblyman William Clancy, Queens Democrat, who challenged him, that "no law can force workers to accept bad conditions."

He proposed a state minimum wage law of 75 cent an hour.

Mrs. Jeannette Harris, head of the Women's Trade Union League, dashed Gov. Dewey's circumvention of statutes requiring equal pay for equal work for women.

Arthur Schutzer, ALP state executive secretary, offered a five-

point program, including repeal of the Hughes-Breese law, increase of jobless benefits to \$38 a week plus \$3 a week dependency benefits for each dependent up to three; extension of the unemployment insurance coverage to 450,000 workers at present included because

their employers have fewer than four workers; boosting the Workmen's Compensation benefits to \$38 a week with a \$3 additional grant to dependents, and a state legislative probe into official anti-labor, company-union procedures

from City Hall and municipal departments.

Schutzer blasted Superintendent of Schools William Jansen's "arrogant and arbitrary denial of recognition" to the Teachers Union, calling it a "political means test."

The committee is headed by Republican Assembly majority leader Lee B. Mailer, and includes Democratic Assemblymen Gans and Clancy, and upstate Republicans Sen. Ernest L. Hatfield and Assemblyman John F. Wadlin.

"We drew our guns," said Sgt.

COPS KILL TWO YOUTHS; CHARGE \$2.50 ROBBERY

Two youths were shot dead early yesterday morning by police in upper Madison Ave. who said they saw the youths fleeing from a hold-up that amounted to \$2.50.

The cops, Sgt. Martin Redden and Patrolman John Kelleher, fired one shot each in the air and then aimed straight at the two youths, whose names were given as Roberto Carresquillo, 22, of 212 E. 119 St., and Antonio Jose Soria, 26, of 841 Wales Ave.

"We drew our guns," said Sgt.



How Big Corporations Faked Their Accounting To Show a 'Loss' on 3 Months of Profit-Making

Disclosure of an accounting trick which some U.S. corporations used to make their meaty third quarter profits look smaller than life-size was tucked away in business press reports summing up nine months of profit-making.

November newsletter of the National City Bank reported third quarter profits after taxes for 490 companies in manufacturing, mining, trade and service industries were off 28 percent from the simi-

lar 1950 period. A similar report came from the Wall Street Journal Nov. 1, which headlined its doleful news: CLIMBING LEVIES SLASH THIRD QUARTER PROFITS.

The stories revealed, however, that the size of the slash was determined by the companies themselves. Here's what U.S. Steel Corp. did, according to the Wall Street Journal:

"It took out of third quarter earnings the new 1951 taxes applicable to prior months as well as those applying to July, August and September. The amount of this extra deduction for U.S. Steel was \$17½ million and it reduced the reported third quarter profits to a bit more than \$27 million instead of almost \$45 million.

"There were still other variations in tax-accounting policies on third quarter reports. A few rare companies stated they had not yet made their adjustments for the 1951 tax law, but would do so in their annual reports. Quite a few simply did not state how they had figured taxes. A very large portion, however, perhaps a majority, used the same method as U. S. Steel.

"The fact that a lot of retroactive tax burden was packed into the third quarter means, of course, that in the case of most companies the fourth quarter bite will be less sharp."

The accounting trick proved a handy device for alarmist headlines reporting a big drop in profits just as pressure was mounting from unions all over the country for a breakthrough of the wage freeze.

But despite fancy paper work and fanciful headlines, the business press could not make these facts about profits fade from the picture:

Profits after taxes for the 490 leading corporations covered in the National City Bank survey stood at \$3,714,000,000 for the first nine months of 1951. This was only an 8 percent decline from the first nine months of 1950, the year which broke all records for corporate profiteering.

Higher taxes made only a mild dent in corporation profits, bearing out labor's charges that the

new tax bill went easy on big business and got tough with low income earners. Congress saved corporations half a billion dollars by making the new 1951 taxes retroactive to April 1 instead of Jan. 1, as promised by the Truman administration. It opened up new loopholes for the rich instead of closing old ones and gave big business an additional bonus by allowing it to deduct advertising expenses.

Government figures show that net profits of all corporations in the third quarter of 1951 were at an annual rate of \$21.3 billion, compared with the alltime high of \$22.8 billion in 1950. Annual rate of profits after taxes in 1939 for all corporations combined was \$5 billion.

Even with higher taxes and accounting tricks, some industries did so sensational well that they had to report big profit increases. Among the biggest money-makers was the oil industry, which reported net profits of \$1,229,889,000 for the first nine months of 1951, a 30% gain over the 1950 period.

"The explanation for the phenomenal showing is twofold," the Wall Street Journal reported. "Volume of business has been growing sharply, and companies in this industry, especially the crude petroleum producers, are partially sheltered from income and excess profits taxes by the big deductions they are allowed from taxable profits for exhaustion of their underground oil reserves."

Substantial profit gains were also reported by 21 paper companies,

Redden, "and ordered them to halt. Then they broke and ran."

"Kelleher fired a shot in the air. I fired a shot in the air. And then we leveled off."

U.S.-USSR Amity Rally Tomorrow

The 34th anniversary of U. S.-USSR diplomatic relations will be held tomorrow evening (Thursday) at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 73 St. west of Broadway.

Greetings will be heard from A. S. Panyushkin, USSR ambassador.

Among the speakers will be Dr. Corliss Lamont, Paul Robeson, Miss Jessica Smith, Leon Straus, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild and Rev. Richard Mortford.

The musical program will include the Jewish People's Chorus.

The meeting is sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Tickets are 75 cents and \$1.

West German Taxes Increased

PRAGUE, Nov. 13 (Telepress).—Taxes imposed on the working population of West Germany have been increased by 1,397 million marks compared with last year. According to a survey conducted by a Communist deputy in the Bonn Parliament, the following taxes have been increased: general purchase tax by 825 million marks, supplementary sales tax by 75 million marks, the tax on matches by 18 million marks, the salt tax by five million marks and the mineral oil tax by 430 million marks. Customs duties alone have been raised by 200 million marks.

Thus, the working people of Western Germany will be forced to pay more than one and one-half times as much for daily necessities. With the price of sugar up by 38 percent, the price of salt by 40 percent, cigarettes by 72 percent, and so on, the average West German family's tax burden has increased from 108 to 250 marks compared with pre-war years.

whose 9-month profit figure was up 30%; 9 office equipment companies, up 11%; 11 railway equipment firms, up 35%; 24 mining and quarrying firms, up 7%.



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Garment Workers Rally

For Repeal of the Smith Act

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Marking 34th anniversary of Soviet State
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Meeting will be greeted by

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The Hon. A. S. PANYUSHKIN

Speakers:

Dr. Corliss Lamont Mr. Paul Robeson

Miss Jessica Smith Mr. Leon Straus

Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild

Rev. Richard Mortford

Musical Program:

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Conducted by MAURICE RAUCH

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The Lerner Company warehouse will not move its stock of Confederate caps to the chain's stores, and buyers have been instructed to buy no new goods or gadgets with the Ku Kluxers' emblem, workers for the company reported yesterday. The workers, members of District 65, DPOW, won the pledge from company executives after they had refused to handle the caps

Lerner Workers Force Ban on Confederate Caps

with the Confederate flag embossed on the crown. A month earlier, the Lerner management had agreed to remove Confederate flags used as scarves and kerchiefs after a similar protest from the workers.

Yesterday, the workers learned that the warehouse also had

stocked polo shirts with the slavocrats' flag on them, and that these, too, will not be moved to the stores according to the employer.

A union committee of Manila Morris, Negro woman worker who played a leading role in the protest; Leo Antonello, steward

of the crew which refused to handle the Confederate goods, and Jack Gootseit, were called in by Lerner personnel manager, Mr. Bogey yesterday morning and informed that the warehouse and company main office will discontinue handling of such items, and that those on

hand will be removed. Bogey told the workers, it was reported, that he had not appreciated the depth of their feeling on the question until after he had requested Dora Shaw, District 65 organizer for Lerners, to ask the workers to move the Confederate caps to the stores. She replied, he said, that as a Negro woman, she could not urge workers to handle them.

'Worker' Fund Drive Nears 40% Mark

With the receipt yesterday of \$580.25, the Worker fund drive reached \$9,734.69, or almost 40 percent of the \$25,000 goal. One letter from Providence, R. I., accompanied by \$10, raises an interesting question.

"We have a well-chosen Board of Directors (meaning

Received Yesterday	\$ 580.25
Received to Date	\$9,734.69

the stockholders of the corporation publishing the Daily Worker) with wide contacts," it declares. "Among these contacts are many, many who feel strongly the need for a REAL labor press. There is a numerous and friendly band of people that fits into this effort.

UN Again Bars China Despite Soviet Appeal

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The United Nations General Assembly voted 37-11 today to reject, once again, the right of the 450,000,000 people of China to be represented in the UN by the government of their own choosing. The debate was featured by an arrogant, racist slur against the Chinese people by U. S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson. He reviled the government of China as being "so low that it would take considerable improvement to raise it to the general level of barbarism."

The Acheson who thus introduced the McCarthyite smear against a whole people—at an international diplomatic gathering, was the same Acheson who earlier had been forced to admit in a State Department White Paper that the Chinese people swept their present democratic government into power in revulsion against the corruption of the Chiang Kai-shek clique now being artificially maintained.

(Continued on Page 6)

Peron Tightens Hold on Congress

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 13.—Argentine dictator Juan D. Peron, who was "reelected" by a 2 to 1 majority, strengthened his already overwhelming hold on the Argentine Congress, returns from Sunday's national election showed today.

Still incomplete figures indicated that the radical opposition will have only about 14 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, or considerably less than half the number held before. The new Senate will be 100 percent Peronist, as was the previous one.

Seek to Rush Fare Hike Through Estimate Board

By Michael Singer

Straphangers will be robbed \$35 to \$65 each annually if the city's 15-cent fare increase goes through. The latest cost-of-living gouge, spearheaded by the private bus companies who yesterday officially demanded a 15 cent fare, is being rushed through the Board of Estimate, now that election promises can be discarded.

Mayor Impellitteri indicated that the private bus lines had official blessing for their fare boost demands when he refused to commit himself against the price rise. It is known that a nickel hike on subways and city-owned buses has been cooking for nearly a year.

The fare hike proponents have

been trying to saddle the Transport Workers Union with the blame for the increase. The TWU has justifiably demanded a 40-hour week on private bus lines without a wage cut.

Edmund C. Collins, vice-president of the Fifth Ave. Coach Co. and its affiliate, the New York City Omnibus Corp., and I. Howard

Lehman, trustee for the Third Ave. Transit System—two of the largest private bus lines—said, after they received the TWU 40-hour request, that they would immediately request the Board of Estimate to authorize a 15-cent fare "to meet the cost of the shorter week." Seven other private lines also

(Continued on Page 6)

Judge Orders Gus Hall to Trial Nov. 21

Gov't Agrees to Longer Delays for Gamblers Costello and Erickson

The "contempt" trial of Gus Hall, who was kidnapped from Mexico by the FBI, was postponed until Wednesday, Nov. 21, yesterday. Room 318 of the Foley Square Court-house was crowded with liberty-loving Americans as the national secretary of the Communist Party, whose kidnapping aroused international protests, was brought into court.

Hall's appearance was scheduled for 10:30 a.m. He was not called until after 11 o'clock, however, for Federal Judge Conger was occupied with other important business.

In the half hour before Hall's appearance the judge had postponed a suit against the Nazis' L. G. Farbenindustrie, the death gas company, until Nov. 23. No Farbenindustrie killers will go to jail, however.

Frank Costello and Frank Erick-

son pointedly referred to the long postponements given Costello and Erickson, when he asked for more time to prepare Hall's case for trial.

Sacher said he needed a mini-

(Continued on Page 6)

Guatemalans Protest

—See Page 2

Daily Worker

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Rogge, Tito Agent, Is Star Stoolie Against DuBois in Peace Trial

By ABNER BERRY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—O. John Rogge, who for years posed as an advocate of peace, today became the government's star stoolpigeon witness in the attempt to jail Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and four of his associates for their campaign against war and the



ROGGE

atombomb. Rogge's testimony came on the second day of the trial in U. S. District Court here of the five peace fighters charged with failure to register as "agents of a foreign principal."

In addition to Dr. DuBois, the defendants are Kyrie Elkin, Abbott Simon, Miss Sylvia Soloff and Mrs. Elizabeth Moos. The charge grew out of their founding of the now defunct Peace Information Center, Inc., New York City, in April, 1950.

F. Kirk Maddrix, special assistant to the attorney general, called Rogge to the witness stand immediately after presenting the outline of the Government's case to the jury of eight Negroes and

six whites.

The prosecutions case was revealed as predicated on the fact that a number of world peace conferences were held in Europe between 1949 and last February, when the five were indicted. The Government maintained that the defendants were active in most of these peace gatherings, that the Soviet Union "agreed" with them on "banning the atom bomb" and that all of them had circulated the Stockholm pledge branding as a war criminal whichever government first used the atom bomb.

Rogge, baggy eyed, his face creased with worry lines, told the court he had attended "every so-called peace meeting to which I have been invited" since 1948. Asked to describe the 1948 Paris Peace Congress, Rogge said that "France, Italy, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States had the largest delegations," and proceeded to name a list of U. S. citizens who attended.

On defense attorney Vito Marcantonio's objection, Judge Matthew F. McGuire had to admonish the witness that "these persons are not on trial here."

With Rogge on the stand, Maddrix sought to introduce as evidence some 20 copies of the magazine published by the World Committee of Peace Partisans, "In Defense of Peace," each of which

(Continued on Page 6)

Greek Parliament Seats 7 Jailed By Fascist Gov't

ATHENS, Nov. 13.—Seven members of the Union of the Democratic Left took their seats as parliamentary deputies here. They were brought here from the rightist Greek government's concentration camp on Agios Island, where they had been held with other anti-fascist political prisoners.

Elected in the Sept. 9 balloting, despite imprisonment, they were permitted to take their seats only after mass protest over the government's earlier intention to invalidate their elections. The supreme elections tribunal, which is due to rule Nov. 24, may still throw out the election on the grounds that the seven were jailed for treason.

GUATEMALANS PROTEST KIDNAPING OF GUS HALL

A statement denouncing the seizure in Mexico of Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, has been received here from the political commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Guatemala. The statement says:

"The capture of Gus Hall in the city of Mexico by Mexican and North American police agents, using methods appropriate to fascist gendarmes, reveals the nature of the Mexican government over which Senor Miguel Aleman presides, although the Secretary of Interior denied that his police had participated in the affair. The capture of Gus Hall and his delivery to the North American FBI, which in essence is the gestapo of the United States, makes clear the lengths to which the government of Aleman has gone to serve the aggressive and fascist designs of Truman and to what point his regime serves the interests of Wall Street imperialism.

"The seizure of Gus Hall and his deportation to the United States is an assault on the right

of asylum and the democratic traditions of Mexico which made this right and the defense of this right basic parts of those liberties which Mexico in another era championed, particularly on the American continent.

"Whatever the political ideas of Gus Hall, if he sought asylum in Mexico he did so because he was persecuted for them in his own country and because he no doubt considered that the government of Mexico was a free and democratic government and that the Mexican government was sovereign.

"Aleman has stained the national dignity which has characterized the best governments of Mexico and the great people of Morelos, Juarez and Cardenas.

"The capture and deportation of Gus Hall is a matter of shame for the people of Mexico and the peoples of Latin America who have raised their indignant voices against this unspeakable act. The Communist Party of Guatemala joins its protest vigorously to the general chorus of indignation which is raised throughout the continent against the government of



GUS HALL

Aleman for its violation of asylum, the capture and delivery to the North American police of Gus Hall, great fighter for peace and the liberty of peoples, partisan of oppressed peoples like the people of Mexico, and the peoples of Latin America.

"For the Political Commission of the CP of Guatemala.

"JOSE MANUEL FORTUNY,
General Secretary."

ILLINOIS COMMUNISTS RAISE \$6,500 FOR SMITH ACT FIGHT

The Communist Party of Illinois has raised \$6,500 of its \$10,000 pledged to the \$250,000 drive for victims of the Smith Act in the eastern half of the country, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn announced yesterday.

"When New York and Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana move with the speed and effectiveness of Illinois," Miss Flynn said, "we can be sure that we have taken a long step toward preserving the life of our party and the freedom of the American people.

"The Communists of Illinois are to be congratulated not only for their speed in raising 65 percent of their quota but for their political awareness that no fight can take precedence over the fight against the Smith Act. By working for its repeal, for the defense of its victims indicted for their stand for peace, we work not only against war and fascism but for the Bill of Rights. We should always remember that the Smith Act is the very heart of the drive towards war, an enabling act for the speed-up and high prices as well as for the highest profits in all history."

Miss Flynn, herself a defendant

under the thought-control Smith Act and a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, is chairman of the Self-Defense Committee of the Seventeen Victims of the Smith Act with offices at 799 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Contributions can be mailed to her or to Marion Bachrach treasurer of the committee.

Progressives in Phila. Aid in Election of Negro

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Progressive votes appear to have been decisive in electing Irving Underhill, the only Negro the Republicans named among their 17 candidates for city council.

Instead of trailing behind the slate, as Negro candidates generally do here, due to cutting in both parties, Underhill finished second, by a 30-vote margin, among five Republican candidates for councilman-at-large. Pending an official recount, he is one of the only two councilmen-at-large the minority Republicans get here by law.

The Democratic landslide elected the only Negro councilman they slated, so that 17-member council will now have two Negroes, the "largest proportional representation," the Negro people have ever had here.

John Holton, the Progressive Party's Negro candidate for city council, who polled 9,849 votes, urged all voters to support all the few Negro candidates running in either major party.

This policy of voting for all Negro candidates was backed by the Progressive Party in its sample ballots, by the Daily Worker in a special election edition, and by the Communist Party.

230,000 Miners In Japan Strike

TOKIO, Nov. 13.—More than an estimated 230,000 Japanese coal miners began yesterday a seventy-two-hour strike for higher wages. Similar intermittent strikes have been hitting Japanese industry for eleven days.



MARIE REED HAUG

Progressive Party Candidate Gets 30% of Vote in Cleveland

By A. PAULL

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—It wasn't supposed to happen. Not according to all the political hacks, anyway.

The way they had it figured out, the Progressive Party was dead as a dodo; the progressive unions had been "knocked for a loop"; the Smith Act and McCarthyism would scare away the voters. All that remained was for the elections to place the tombstone over the school board candidacy of Marie Reed Haug and the Progressive Party!

But the dopesters reckoned without the mass sentiment for peace and a peoples' school program.

When the votes were counted 44,266 ballots were reported cast for the UE and Progressive leader. This represents nearly 30 percent of the total vote cast for school board. It is a huge percentage increase over the vote for the Progressive candidate in last year's legislative contest.

Marie Reed Haug did not get elected but Cleveland progressive consider her campaign and vote a victory because:

Her campaign, more than any other single factor, created the necessary conditions for the election of Ralph W. Findley, president of the NAACP. Over the radio and TV, at public meetings and in campaign material, Mrs. Haug consistently urged representation of the Negro people in the School Board. This compelled practically all candidates to urge Findley's election.

The issues on which she campaigned—peace, higher pay for teachers, an end to discrimination

in the schools, better school facilities—placed the main questions before hundreds of thousands of people, so much so that the winning candidates issued a post-election statement pledging themselves in effect to part of Mrs. Haug's platform: to work for higher salaries for teachers and "greater harmony between students of all races."

The vote for Mrs. Haug was undoubtedly a clear-cut expression for peace. The local press saw to that when it attacked her position to ban the A-bomb instead of frightening children with A-bomb drills. Her campaign for an immediate cease-fire in Korea met with a warm response.

The Progressive Party emerges from the campaign a better organized force with a wide influence and a demonstrated ability to wage a spirited and effective campaign.

It is a force which must now be reckoned with by all other political forces in the city. The UE and the other progressive unions emerge from this campaign with heightened prestige and influence.

The campaign and the vote decisively answered not only the two-party hacks who pictured themselves as gleeful pallbearers at a PP burial, but also those within labor ranks who held that this is not the time for independent po-

litical action.

Her political foes, however, suffered from no such underestimation. A "citizens' committee" of bankers waged a special campaign against her, she was made the target of attack by most other candidates and all local newspapers. Their battle-cry quite evidently was: "Whatever we do, we must defeat Marie Reed Haug!"

Particularly significant was the fact that Rattay and Santora, who had the support of the Democratic Party, the CIO and the AFL, both lost with votes essentially no more than that received by Mrs. Haug.

'A HOLIDAY IN STREETS OF STALINGRAD' That's What Stalin Promised Nine Years Ago

By JOSEPH CLARK

STALINGRAD, USSR

In the grim days of the battle of Stalingrad nine years ago Premier Stalin told the Soviet people that the time was not far distant when "there would be a holiday in our streets." Shortly after on Nov. 19, the Red Army launched the offensive which sealed the doom of the Hitlerites not only in Stalingrad but marked the turning point of the entire war.

Today you can see the holiday in the streets of Stalingrad. True, the people are hard at work rebuilding their beautiful city which has risen again majestically on the banks of the Volga. They are also working on two enormous projects—the Volga-Don canal which will be opened for navigation in the spring and the Stalingrad hydroelectric plant, the largest in the world.

At the same time there is a holiday in Stalingrad every day of the week. On just an ordinary weekday evening I visited the tractor plant's palace of culture and found a great variety of activities going on. Many hundreds of young people had come for an evening of ballroom dancing.

In the gymnasium a fast game of basketball was going on between two plant teams. Incidentally, the style of play is very similar to ours with much passing and a fast breakaway.

WORKERS feature

A children's dramatic group was meeting in a room upstairs and 10-12 year old girls and boys were rehearsing a play. In another room an adult group was doing a scene from a play (a love scene just as I entered) they were going to put on in the big hall of the building.

In the library and reading rooms dozens of men and women were seated at tables reading books and magazines, others were checking out books they were borrowing. The librarian showed me the stacks where 50,000 books are kept. As in every such library there were western classics as well as the Russian writers, modern literature of both east and west, technical literature, science, history, Marxism.

I saw one reader bent over Mommsen's History of Rome, another woman was reading Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona and she explained that the play would be shown at the Stalingrad Dramatic Theatre shortly. On the shelves I saw books by Theodore Dreiser, Ira Wolfert, Mark Twain, Howard Fast, Albert Maltz and Walt Whitman.

There was a brass band rehearsing in another room and a folk instrument band (balalaikas and accordions) across the hall. A children's orchestra was going full blast elsewhere. An adult and a children's chorus were rehearsing and there were also men and women practicing solo singing.

HUNTING TROPHIES

No one was in the hunting and fishing room, but the trophies all about, including a big stuffed eagle testified to the activity of that circle. In the photography room participants were busy developing pictures.

Altogether there are 100 fulltime employees at this palace of culture with specialists assigned to help all the leisure-time circles. A printed schedule for the month showed that every night there were lectures, dramatic presentations, concerts or movies.

The very same evening similar activities were going on at the Red October Steel plant's House of Technique with more emphasis on scientific and technical circles. Stalingrad's two theatres started their season that evening and there were also activity groups and performances at the four colleges in the city. Movie houses were packed for the regular shows.

Walking along the banks of the Volga that evening with the strains of the dance music still audible it took an effort of imagination to recall that it was here the Soviet people declared: there is no land on the other side of the Volga—the fascists shall not pass!

Mine, Mill Union Settles With Anaconda Copper for 20½¢

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 13 (FP).—Settlement with Anaconda Copper Mining Co. in Montana for a packing totaling 20½ cents an hour was announced here by John Clark president of the International Union of Mine Mill & Smelter Workers.

The agreement set the pattern for settlement at other Anaconda plants and with the American Brass Co. It called for across-the-board pay boosts of 8 cents an hour, additional average 7½ cents hourly increases through reclassifications and 4½ cents an hour for a company-paid pension plan.

The Company also agreed to

set up an off-the-job accident and sickness program under which it will set aside \$1 per man per month into an insurance fund. Initial benefits, expected to be increased later, will be \$10.30 a week to any worker injured or who gets sick off the job, for a total of 26 weeks.

A wage reopeners on June 30, 1952, is provided in the two-year pact. Anaconda was the last of the Big Four giants in the non-ferrous metals industry to settle with mine-mill. After strike action, agreements were reached with Kennecott in August and with Phelps-Dodge and American Smelting & Refining in October.

Wide Discrimination Against Negroes in Art, Science Bared

By DAVID PLATT

The shocking extent of discrimination in the arts, sciences and professions was confirmed by speaker after speaker at the Conference on Equal Rights for Negroes in the Arts held Saturday at The Pythian on W. 70th St.

• The largest movie union, IATSE, has no Negro members.

• In the commercial end of the N. Y. film industry there are no Negro salespeople or executives.

• Only 36 of the 20,000 persons employed in advertising are Negroes and these work mainly at menial jobs. Adding insult to injury, nationally circulated magazines picture Negroes as fearful savages, grinning and shuffling porters, loyal servants and comic buffoons. Products like Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour and Uncle Ben's Rice use insulting stereotypes.

• Of the 43,000 members of the American Bar Association only 6 are Negroes, said Earl Dicciarion, president of the National Lawyers Guild in his keynote address.

• Of the 7,000 attorneys employed by the Federal Government only 25 or fewer than one-half of 1 percent are Negroes.

• Negro medical students (647 in 1949-50) comprise only 2.6 percent of the total number of students. Of the 647-513 were enrolled at Negro medical colleges.

• No Negroes are employed in the production or technical side of television or radio.

• Negro actors can find work only if they wish to demean themselves by portraying objectionable characters such as Amos and Andy and Stepin Fetchit.

• Tin Pan Alley reaps billions of dollars from the creative musical pioneering of Negro artists who get only crumbs from the table. Paul Robeson pointed out that the Jolsons, Cantors, Logans, Astaires, Crosbys, studied and developed their commercial singing and dancing styles in imitation of such great Negro artists as Bessie Smith, Bill Robinson, Louis Armstrong, Florence Mills, Hall Johnson, Teddy Wilson and other creators of blues, jazz, work and folk songs. Of the massive profits made by industries and artists in theatre, records, sheet music, radio, television and film, Robeson said, only a fraction has gone to Negro performers and composers.

• In the symphonic music field, the admission of Negro musicians, composers and conductors is a rare phenomenon.

• Negroes are systematically excluded from the editorial and business departments of the big newspapers. Only the maintenance department is open to them.

• Negro authors who refuse to make compromises with their writing are ignored by the big publishing houses.

Other fields tell the same discriminatory tale.

The conference, which was sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and attended by some 500 delegates, agreed on a concerted plan of action to eliminate discrimination and racism from all the mass media.

Some of the measures adopted by the delegates included:

• A call to President Truman to appoint a fact-finding committee of cultural and professional leaders to conduct an investigation of the state of Jim Crow in the arts, sciences and professions and recommend appropriate action to Congress.

• A resolution supporting the



PAUL ROBESON



LUCY BROWN



JOHN HOWARD LAWSON



JULIAN MAYFIELD

Humphrey Bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

• A call to the major radio and television networks to "enforce their publicized statements in regard to utilizing and integrating Negroes into all levels of the industry."

• A request that the Federal Communications Commission withdraw and withhold radio and television channels from those institutions and companies which perpetuate stereotypes and job discrimination.

• A petition to President Truman "to bring to the attention of all Americans the cultural contributions of the Negro people" by designating an annual week (in addition to Negro History Week) commemorating the contributions and achievements of Negro artists, scientists and professionals.

• A telegram to Josephine Baker, commanding her forthright action in the Stork Club incident, and support of the NAACP demand that the food and liquor licenses of the Stork Club be rescinded.

• An expression of support for the independent cultural expressions of the Negro people and a resolution that "practical means be found for the utilization and spreading of this rich culture."

• Demands that the State Department cease its prosecu-

tion of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and reissue to Paul Robeson his passport.

Among those who spoke were Earl Dickerson, president, National Lawyer's Guild; Prof. Goodwin Watson of Columbia University; Paul Robeson; John Howard Lawson; Jacob Lawrence, painter; Fred Rayfield, television critic; Eric Simon, of the faculty of the David Mannes school of music; Julian Mayfield, of the cast of "Medal for Willie"; Robert Hart, film technician; Mrs. Beth Gross, research bacteriologist; Lucy Brown, pianist; Leon Bibb, singer and actor, and Lloyd Brown, author of "Iron City."

The conference ended with the adoption and reading of the following pledge:

"In order to permanently erase the undemocratic pattern of oppression and discrimination against the Negro people in America I pledge myself in all cases encountered whether in legislature, theatre, film, television, press, books, magazines, radio or any other media or in whatever situation arises in my daily life or my job to take personal and immediate action and urge others to duplicate my actions. This I solemnly pledge in order to secure and extend democracy in America."

VETS PICKET ROMMEL FILM

On Armistice Day at 4 p.m. the New York Veterans For Peace staged a powerful demonstration against the pro-fascist film "Desert Fox" at the Globe Theatre on Broadway. Following a brief ceremony at Father Duffy's statue across the street in honor of the war dead, the veterans attracted a big crowd with their banners and leaflets attacking the "glorification of the arch Nazi General (Rommel) responsible for the deaths of thousands of American GIs."

Thousands of passersby eagerly took and read the veterans' leaflet pointing out that Rommel was one man fan club for Hitler, and a ruthless, arrogant Nazi party leader who commanded the escort

responsible for Hitler's safety during the march into Sudetenland, 1938, and later commanded the violent 7th Panzer Division in France and the infamous German Africa Korps.

"Only six years after the war against the Nazis, a film appears asking us to forgive and forget the brutality of the Nazi militarists. This we will never do," said the veterans, adding: "We regard this attempt to portray Nazis as heroes a treacherous betrayal of the 20 million who lost their lives fighting fascism."

The demonstrators urged the people to "keep faith with the GIs who fought to protect America from fascist tyranny" by boycotting The Desert Fox. D. P.

on the scoreboard—

by LESTER RODNEY

Touching on a Lot of Topics . . .

SCOREBOARD READERS to date have sent a total of \$185.50 to the paper's \$25,000 fund campaign through this column. Most has been in small amounts, with one \$25 check, some tens, a flock of fives, twos and ones. Many of the readers sent their contributions in the memory of Nat Low, former Daily Worker sports editor who struck historic blows against Jim Crow in baseball.

This has already been the best response this writer ever recalls for money through this column, money which is usually over and above amounts contributed in other ways. Shop's still open. You send it, we'll acknowledge it.

REAL FORTHRIGHT ACTION against proven premeditated thuggery on the gridiron was taken by the Missouri Valley Conference. A fact-finding committee barred from further play the Oklahoma A&M tackle who deliberately broke the jaw of Drake's Negro star, Johnny Bright, when the nation's leading ground gainer didn't even have the ball. The coach who defended his slugging player was suspended. A ringing statement was issued calling for the return to fundamental principles of American sportsmanship in the Missouri Valley Conference.

Oh yeah!

That's the pipe dream. What the "fact-finding committee" did was to meet and "not disclose what action, if any, was taken." That's the end of that, you can be sure.

Exactly what kind of "facts" did the committee look for? All they needed was a casual glance at the shocking photographs of the deliberate fouling of a great athlete.

The Missouri Valley Conference's lack of action in this disgraceful episode is exactly the kind of thing that is pushing the whole structure of high-pressure commercialized college football toward the place where college basketball wound up. If a Smith can openly slug a Bright and a Coach Whitworth can say so what and a Conference do nothing, maybe we'd be better off without college football.

ANOTHER COACH STORY. Wes Fesler, one of Ohio State's greatest athletes and a good coach who led his team to a Big Ten championship and Rose Bowl victory a couple of years ago, quit his alma mater in disgust last fall, citing as the reason the unearthly pressure put on him by Columbus alumni groups. (The same kind of groups which back up the Ohio State prezzy in demanding "loyalty oaths" for all speakers invited to the campus.)

After a lot of high pressure publicity and holding of breaths the new coach was selected, one Woody Hayes. We learn from Columbus that Hayes is really bucking to make good for the wealthy alumni. And some of the players don't like it. After the Indiana defeat a group of players bluntly told Hayes they thought he was working them too hard. They were leaving all their football on the practice field. They said they missed the old squad singing parties, for which time was no longer allotted.

Hayes' reaction was to indicate that there would be changes in the lineup, though it was too late to overhaul the team completely.

And after the Pitt game, which Ohio State won, but not to his satisfaction, he said that he "felt sorry for the boys on the bench who had to sit and watch those clowns on the field play."

This stuff will undoubtedly endear the new coach to the rich pressure groups to whom the players are just bought and paid for chess pieces. There's a coach with the right attitude, they must be saying. It does not go over quite so well with the guys on the field who tape the daily bruises.

REPEAT RECOMMENDATION—The movie "Saturday Heroes" starting in the neighborhoods this week. The first really good football movie to come out of Hollywood, with pertinent comment on the items above—deliberate slugging of an opposition star, and the role of many coaches who desert decency to hold their jobs and turn out winners.

OF COURSE, let there be no mistake here. The slugging of Johnny Bright was something more than the "getting" of an opposition star to pave the way to victory. Bright was more than a star. He was a Negro star playing in Oklahoma. The guy who slugged him so openly and repeatedly, the coach who condoned it, the referees who let it pass unpunished, the administration of Oklahoma A&M which allows Smith and Whitworth to play out the season without even censure, and the Missouri Valley Conference itself for its crude "fact-finding" whitewash, are all guilty of the same thing—open racism. A "brave" bunch indeed is this motley crew of white supremacists—they can really be proud as they close ranks around the successful maiming of one young man who came down to Stillwater to play a game of football. The Missouri Conference has won the right to raise a new standard—the stars and bars.

Americans who value primary decency and sportsmanship should join the student body at Drake in demanding an accounting from the Oklahoma A&M gang.

REPEAT PREDICTION: Joe DiMaggio will be back in 1952. Wouldn't you at the salary? . . . The CCNY basketball team, which wouldn't have been too bad in spite of everything, has really been staggered this month. Co-captain Herb Holstrom, one of the few veterans, was inducted, and so was Ray Schwartz, a 6-4 junior who had come along into regular status. Of last year's promising freshman team, 6-4 Vincent Zada had to quit school as the cost of living hit his family the way it has hit yours; Gil Allan became academically ineligible for the fall term, and finally Asa Bushnell's ECAC ruled Shelly Thomas, Howard Levinson and Larry Meyer off the court because they worked in the Catskills this summer. This leaves a first team of Chenetz, Smith, Domerstick, Gold and Logan, not a bad first team, but not enough height and now no reserves. . . . Roy Campanella, new Most Valuable, is off winging to the Caribbean for a long dreamed of 10-day vacation with Mrs. Campanella. Puerto Rico and the Virgin Isles—and NO baseball! . . . From AP story of Japanese students demonstrating for peace when Hirohito visited their campus: "Officials and members of the older generation were shocked at the disrespect shown to the ruler, who is still considered divine by many of his subjects." The question is, was AP shocked, and does AP also consider the daddy of Pearl Harbor divine?

Yugoslav Refugees Bare Tito's Robbery of Peasants

TIRANA, Albania, Nov. 13 (Telepress).—Yugoslav refugees who recently sought asylum in Albania have given a correspondent of the Albanian News Agency details of life in Tito's Yugoslavia, of the economic and political oppression of the people as a result of the U. S. intervention.

The refugee Ahmed Serifi of Vuchitern declared that everything they produce is taken away from the poor peasants. Those who cannot fulfill their compulsory deliveries are either thrown into prison or are forced to work on the land of rich peasants.

He gave the example of Djema Losmani of the village of Novelan in the Vuchitern District who had his land taken away from him and who is now working along with his three sons on the land of the rich peasant, Novitsa Vlahovich. In the same village, the peasant Kadri Kovack is working on the land of the rich peasant Neshkovich, who is a lawyer and is exempt from delivering any of his produce to the state.

The skilled worker, Shaban Mahmoud of the village of Uktis in the Struga region declared that in 1948 the Titoites did away with nearly all house building and for every building that was being put up they gave contracts to private firms. In the enterprise where Mahmoud worked, more than 40,000 workers and skilled workers were thrown on the street.

He declared that hundreds of thousands of workers are now forced to work out for private

firms. They are deprived of the right to ration cards and work as long as 16 hours a day.

Other refugees from Tito told the correspondent that the Tito press was making much noise about United States "aid" to the Yugoslav people. But in fact they said almost the whole of the "aid" was in war materials and provided nothing for the Yugoslav people. Haidar Chekaj, former school teacher for the village of Fudna in the Podgoritsa region said: "We were told that American 'aid' for

the school children had arrived and that we should collect 12 dinars from each child to pay for its 'transport.' But after we had collected this sum, in reality the 'aid' for each school only turned to be two pairs of underpants and two pairs of shoes which were in a bad condition."

Other refugees gave reports on the way the Titoites are forcing all national minorities in the country to speak Serbian and all official business must be conducted in Serbian.

How Big Corporations Faked Their Accounting To Show a 'Loss' on 3 Months of Profit-Making

Disclosure of an accounting trick which some U.S. corporations used to make their meaty third quarter profits look smaller than life-size was tucked away in business press reports summing up nine months of profit-making.

November newsletter of the National City Bank reported third quarter profits after taxes for 490 companies in manufacturing, mining, trade and service industries were off 28 percent from the simi-

lar 1950 period. A similar report came from the Wall Street Journal Nov. 1, which headlined its doleful news: CLIMBING LEVIES SLASH THIRD QUARTER PROFITS.

The stories revealed, however, that the size of the slash was determined by the companies themselves. Here's what U.S. Steel Corp. did, according to the Wall Street Journal:

"It took out of third quarter earnings the new 1951 taxes applicable to prior months as well as those applying to July, August and September. The amount of this extra deduction for U.S. Steel was \$17½ million and it reduced the reported third quarter profits to a bit more than \$27 million instead of almost \$45 million.

"There were still other variations in tax-accounting policies on third quarter reports. A few rare companies stated they had not yet made their adjustments for the 1951 tax law, but would do so in their annual reports. Quite a few simply did not state how they had figured taxes. A very large portion, however, perhaps a majority, used the same method as U. S. Steel.

"The fact that a lot of retroactive tax burden was packed into the third quarter means, of course, that in the case of most companies the fourth quarter bite will be less sharp."

The accounting trick proved a handy device for alarmist headlines reporting a big drop in profits just as pressure was mounting from unions all over the country for a breakthrough of the wage freeze.

But despite fancy paper work and fanciful headlines, the business press could not make these facts about profits fade from the picture:

Profits after taxes for the 490 leading corporations covered in the National City Bank survey stood at \$3,714,000,000 for the first nine months of 1951. This was only an 8 percent decline from the first nine months of 1950, the year which broke all records for corporate profiteering.

Higher taxes made only a mild dent in corporation profits, bearing out labor's charges that the

AFRICAN PARLEY DEMANDS LAND FROM MALAN GOV'T

PRAGUE, Nov. 13 (Telepress).—The problem facing Africans in the reserves is not the superfluity of cattle but the scarcity of land, declares a resolution unanimously passed at the recent annual meeting of the Durban branch of the African National Congress Youth League. The League's resolution, reports the South African Guardian, fully supports the action of African people in Natal Province who have refused to reduce their cattle herds, as demanded by the Malan white supremacist government.

Cattle are the principal means of livelihood of the millions of black South Africans who from the earliest days of white settlement have been confined by their rulers to overcrowded, ghetto-like reserves, where soil is unproductive.

While their movement is strictly controlled, these people are the main source of cheap labor for the mines, industries and large farm estates of white South Africa.

A number of important resolutions were passed by the youth meeting to combat the apartheid (segregation) policy of the Malan government. A resolution also urged the parent organization, the African National Congress, to convene a meeting of all African organizations in Durban for the purpose of taking collective action against the pass laws, which restrict the movements of the African people. Another resolution stated that "this meeting is . . . satisfied that cooperation of Africans with the government entrenches the government's domination over the people, and it now resolves to base its struggle for African liberation on African nationalism—the African people's own militant outlook for freedom in our time."

West German Taxes Increased

PRAGUE, Nov. 13 (Telepress).—Taxes imposed on the working population of West Germany have been increased by 1,397 million marks compared with last year. According to a survey conducted by a Communist deputy in the Bonn Parliament, the following taxes have been increased: general purchase tax by 825 million marks, supplementary sales tax by 75 million marks, the tax on matches by 18 million marks, the salt tax by five million marks and the mineral oil tax by 430 million marks. Customs duties alone have been raised by 200 million marks.

Thus, the working people of Western Germany will be forced to pay more than one and one-half times as much for daily necessities. With the price of sugar up by 38 percent, the price of salt by 40 percent, cigarettes by 72 percent, and so on, the average West German family's tax burden has increased from 108 to 250 marks compared with pre-war years.

whose 9-month profit figure was up 30%; 9 office equipment companies, up 11%; 11 railway equipment firms, up 35%; 24 mining and quarrying firms, up 7%.



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Friday, November 16th at 8:30 p.m.

13 Astor Place • Penthouse

Donation — \$1.20

